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Vermont
Historical Reader
...FOR...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS
And Supplementary Reading.

ETHAN ALLEN



THOMAS CHITTENDEN

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

THE TUTTLE COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, RUTLAND, VT.

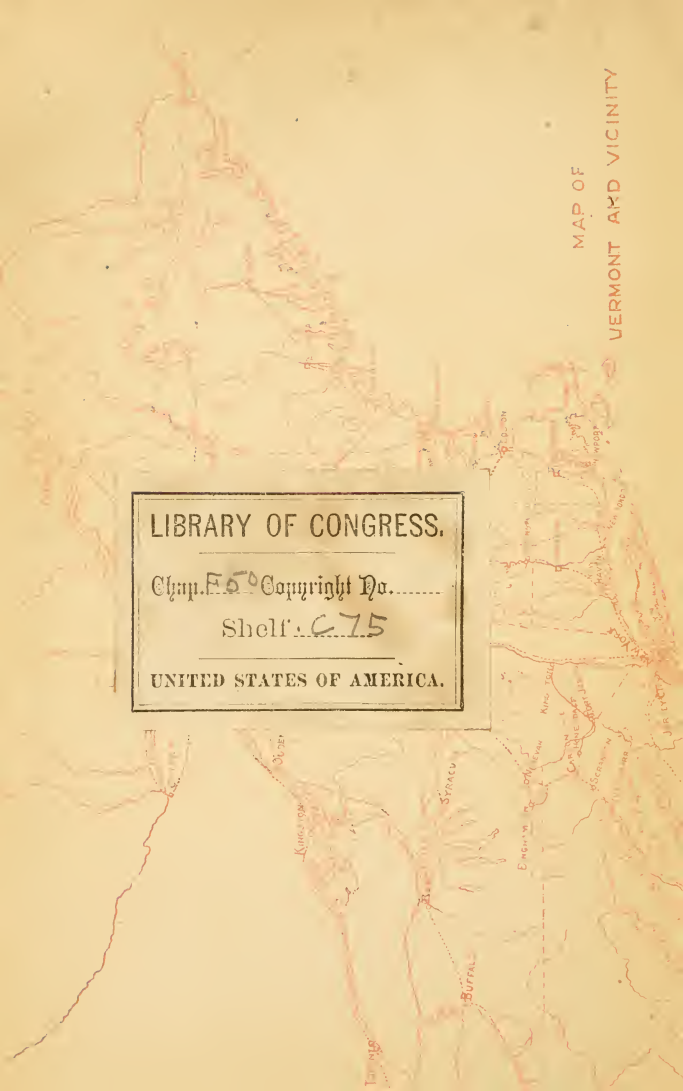
MAP OF
VERMONT AND VICINITY

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



THE VERMONT STATE FLOWER.



Laws of 1894, No. 159, Section 178, Vermont Statutes.

AN ACT to Select a State Flower.

Section 1. The State Flower of Vermont shall be the Red Clover.

Approved November 9, 1894.

“Like a leaf of beaten gold,
Tremulous to breathing air,
Lies the ruddy clover field
Yielding colors, rich and rare.”



THE
VERMONT
Primary Historical Reader

— AND —

Lessons on the Geography of Vermont,

— WITH —

NOTES ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

IN TWO PARTS.

✓
EDWARD CONANT, A. M.,

Principal of the State Normal School at Randolph, Vt.



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THE TUTTLE COMPANY, RUTLAND, VT.,
1895.

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PREFACE.

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This book has been made for the boys and girls of Vermont, in the hope that it will both please and profit them. It has been illustrated with many cuts to hold the attention and interest of the scholars. Part I. contains an outline history of the State and selections in prose and verse, illustrating the spirit and life of its people. The selections are mostly from Vermont writers.

There seems to be a call for a work of this kind, for it is vastly more important to our children and youth, as rising members of towns and States, to learn something of their own town, county and State, than of any other or all others put together, and there can be no better preparation for obtaining a knowledge of our country, or the world at large, than through an acquaintance with the history of our native State. Children, while reading, will learn of important historical events without loss of time, develop a love for the old Green Mountain State, and thus become loyal to its memory in after life.

There are sketches of the lives of great men, such as the Allens, Gov. Chittenden, and Judges Chipman and Harrington; and there are stories of common people, that show us much of what the early Vermonters really were.

The material of this part has been drawn from many sources. Among them may be named: Parkman's *The Old Régime in Canada*, *The Narrative of the Captivity of Stephen Williams*, D. P. Thompson's

History of Montpelier, Caverly's History of Pittsford, Weeks' History of Salisbury, B. H. Hall's History of Eastern Vermont, Hiland Hall's Early History of Vermont, Dr. Williams' History of Vermont, Thompson's Vermont, and Miss Hemenway's Vermont Historical Gazetteer. Valuable assistance has been rendered in making selections for the book and in simplifying for children some of the prose selections, by Mrs. Mary Putnam Blodgett and by Miss Ella L. Ferrin. The biographical sketches of nine distinguished Vermonters were prepared by Miss Grace L. Conant. These are indicated, in the table of contents, by the initials "G. L. C."

Hon. D. K. Simonds, Hon. A. N. Adams, Hon. J. D. Smith, Henry K. Adams, Esq., and Mrs. Luna Sprague Peck have furnished valuable articles, for which credit is given in connection with the articles.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, and others, have kindly given consent for selections to be made respectively from Saxe's Poems, Mrs. Dorr's Poems, and from Uncle 'Lisha's Shop, for this book.

The primary purpose of Part II. is to furnish the teacher with material for oral instruction, and to bring out clearly, in the maps, the location of each town and county and their size and importance as related to the other towns and counties in the State. It is assumed that the elementary notions of direction, distance; earth, sky; land, water; hill, mountain, valley, plain; stream, lake, and the like, have been gained by the pupils, through a study of the neighborhood in which they live, and that the use of maps has been learned by seeing and using them in their small geographies. The pupils will be interested in the study of their own county and all the others, by the help of the maps and the text in this book; and

from the study of their own county, they should proceed to the study of the others, and then take the State, as outlined in chapter 22. The studies in the geography of Vermont may be accompanied by map-drawing on paper and blackboard.

The chapter on Civil Government is only intended to furnish a basis for oral lessons, and further knowledge is imparted in Conant's Vermont, which could not be included in the limited space of the primary book without crowding out valuable historical matter.

Thanks are gladly tendered to many persons in the State who have kindly read proofs of various portions of the book, and have made valuable suggestions, which have been embodied in the book.

Randolph, Vt., May, 1895.

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CHAPTER I.

First Things—Early History.

1. THE State we live in is called Vermont. Vermont is one of the United States. The United States is the country we live in, and it is a part of North America. We live in Vermont. We live in the United States. We live in North America. White people, black people and red people live in the United States. The white people are called Whites. The black people are called Negroes. The red people are called Indians.

2. Once, many years ago, there were no white people, nor black people, in North America. Only red men, or Indians, lived here. But there were many white people in Europe, and many black people in Africa.

3. Christopher Columbus was an Italian. He went to Spain, and with the help of the Queen and the King of Spain he got sailors and ships, and sailed west to find India in Asia. This was in the year 1492. First he found the



islands between North America and South America. Afterward he found South America.

4. John Cabot was born in Italy. He went to Bristol, England, and with some Englishmen he sailed west, and found Newfoundland and that part of North America near it. When he went back to England he told about the land he had seen, and that the sea, near the land, was very full of fish.

5. There were many fishermen along the coast of Europe, and they sailed as far as Iceland for fish. When they heard there was better fishing where Cabot had been, some of them at once decided to go there. At first only a few started, then more, till as many as four hundred fishing vessels went from Europe to Newfoundland in one year. Before many years Frenchmen sailed through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, up the St. Lawrence River, and returned home afterwards. In 1608, Samuel Champlain, a Frenchman, sailed up the St. Lawrence with a company of people, and settled at Quebec, Canada. This was the first permanent settlement by white men in Canada. People from Europe had then fished near Newfoundland for more than one hundred years.



WRITING HISTORY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.



6. Before the next spring, Champlain had heard from the Indians of a very fine lake toward the southwest; and as soon as he could get ready, he went to explore it. He came to the lake the third



LAKE CHAMPLAIN INDIAN.

day of July, exactly a year from the beginning of his

settlement at Quebec, and set sail on it the next day. He spent about three weeks in exploring the lake, which he called Lake Champlain. This was the first exploration of any part of Vermont by white men, and it was in 1609. Nearly sixty years after this time, the French built a fort



EXPLORING VERMONT.

on Isle La Motte and called it Fort St. Anne, and sixty years after that they made a settlement at Chimney Point, in Addison. Thirty years after the settlement at Chimney Point, the French went back to Canada.

7. Fort St. Anne was built in the summer of 1666. General M. de Tracy was then at the head of all the troops in Canada, and he sent to the new fort a few soldiers under Captain La Motte, from whom the island was named. General Tracy had been at the fort during the autumn. There was no chaplain at the fort, so General Tracy sent to Montreal and asked to have a priest sent from there to Fort St. Anne.



NEAR FT. ST. ANNE SITE.

8. The priest, Dollier de Casson, had come from France the summer before and was then in Montreal. Dollier was a large man and very strong and active. It



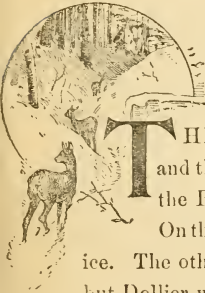
AN EARLY SETTLER.

was said that he could hold his arms out level at full length with a man sitting on each hand. Once he was in an Indian camp saying his prayers when an Indian came up to stop him. He knocked the Indian down without rising from his knees and went on praying. He was not very well when the word came for him to be ready to go to Fort St. Anne. He had just come from the country of the Mohawk Indians, where he had been with an army of the French. He was nearly worn out and he had a lame knee. He tried bleeding

for a cure, and was bled till he fainted away. When he came to his senses he found two soldiers in the room, who told him they were going to Fort Chambly. That was on the way towards Fort St. Anne, and after resting a day he went with them. At Fort Chambly he asked to have some soldiers go with him. At



first the officer in charge of the fort would not send any; but when Dollier said he would go alone if the men were not sent, ten soldiers and an officer were sent with him.



THE snow was deep, it being then winter, and they traveled with snow-shoes on the ice of the Richelieu River and of Lake Champlain. On the way one of the soldiers fell through the ice. The other soldiers were afraid to help him, but Dollier went to his aid and pulled him out of the water. The priest had never worn snow-shoes before, and he carried a heavy load. So with his lame knee and loss of blood the march was very painful to him.

10. He was much needed at the fort, as two men had just died and others were at the point of death. So when the men in the fort saw him coming and knew by his clothes that he was a priest, they were glad and all who could do so went out to meet him. They took his load and helped him to the fort. He first made a short prayer, then went round to all the sick, and then dined with the officers. The life in the fort was not new to

Dollier. He had been a soldier in Europe and was a better priest because of it. He was a lively person, fond of jesting and mirth. His cheerfulness and his skill were very useful now.



11. The men at Fort St. Anne that winter had nothing to eat but salt pork and half-spoiled flour. Their vinegar had leaked from the barrel and the casks that they thought to be full of brandy were found to be filled with salt water. The scurvy broke out. Forty men out of the sixty in the fort were sick with it. Day and night Dollier and a young doctor cared for them. During the winter eleven men died, and all suffered very much.

12. One day early in the spring, Indians were seen coming towards the fort and the men made ready to defend themselves as well as they could. But the Indians were friendly, and there was no fighting.

13. This was the first winter spent by white men in Vermont.





CHAPTER II.

Red Men and White Men in Vermont.

1. VERY few Indians lived in Vermont when white men first came here. Hunting parties and war parties often passed through, and sometimes a party would camp all summer in a good place. One such place was in Newbury, where the Indians raised corn on the Ox Bow, so called, and another place was beside Seymour Lake, in Morgan, where there was good fishing, and another was in Shelburne, at the mouth of the La Platte River.

2. After the French came to Canada, the Indians had a town for many years by the lower falls of the Missisquoi River, near where the village of Swanton now is. From that center many raid-



MISSISQUOI RIVER.

ing parties were sent out against the settlers in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. They re-

turned sometimes with prisoners and scalps; sometimes fewer in number and sick or wounded. Here the French had a mission and a church, and here they built a saw mill, which was burned by rangers from the English settlements during the French and Indian war.

3. During the year that Quebec was settled, some English people went from England to Holland that they might be free to worship God in the way they thought right. In 1620, a part of them left Holland and came to Plymouth, in Massachusetts. They were called Pilgrims.

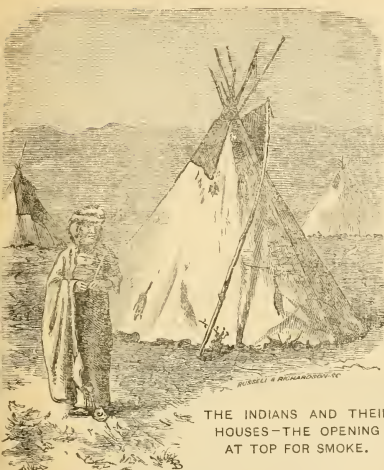


VIRGINIA SETTLERS.

4. Englishmen came to Virginia two years before Samuel Champlain came to Lake Champlain, and negroes were brought to Virginia and sold for slaves one year before the Pilgrims came to Plymouth.

5. So, in 1620, both white men and black men had begun coming to the United States. Other people came from England to Massachusetts and many were born in Massachusetts, so that there was not room enough for them all near the sea, and some went back from the sea and settled beside the Connecticut River.

6. One of the towns on the Connecticut was Northfield, Mass., which extended further north than it does now and took in a great meadow of many acres in what is now the town of Vernon, Vermont. On that meadow was the first settlement by English people in Vermont. That was as early as 1690.



THE INDIANS AND THEIR
HOUSES—THE OPENING
AT TOP FOR SMOKE.

7. In the year 1690, a party of Englishmen from Albany, New York, built a small stone fort at Chimney Point. It was only used as a stopping place for parties passing that way. There was no settlement at the place till the French came there forty years later.

8. The settlements in Southeastern Vermont did not increase rapidly. There was land to the south, on both sides of the Connecticut, to be settled; and the Indians were so savage and active that it was not safe for a few people to go far away from the older towns.

9. The people in the English settlements were not idle. They sent out parties very often to search for hostile Indians, and to go to the settlements of the French and destroy them if they could.

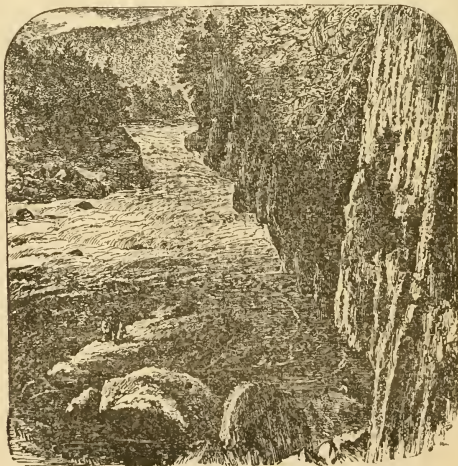




CHAPTER III.

The Story of a Raid.

1. In April, 1710, Captain Benjamin Wright, with Lieutenant John Wells and fourteen men, started from Deerfield, Massachusetts, to go to Canada and do the Indians and the French all the hurt they were able to do.



WINOOSKI RIVER AT MIDDLESEX NARROWS.

2. The story was told nearly in this way: "We went up the Connecticut River to the mouth of the White

River. There we found two bark canoes, and left six men to watch for the Indians to come for the canoes. The rest of the party went up the White River by the northwest way, as it was called; then to the Winooski, and down that to the lower falls. There we built two canoes, with which we went down to Lake Champlain, and waited a day or two, because the wind blew very hard. One evening we saw a fire on the other side of the lake, and, thinking there were Indians there, we rowed towards the light. While we were on the water a thunder shower came up, putting out the light. We reached the shore after much hard work, and turned up our canoes for shelter.

3. The next morning we made search for the fire, but did not find it, nor any sign of Indians. We then went toward Canada in our canoes, till near night, after which we had to wait a whole day on account of the wind. Soon after starting we saw eight Indians in two canoes coming towards us.



WHERE THEY HID FROM INDIANS.

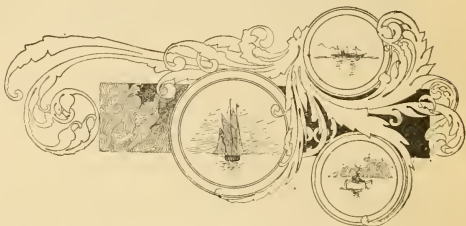
We rowed behind a point of land, drew up our canoes, and hid by the shore. When the Indians came near we fired upon them, and one Indian jumped overboard. As we kept firing, they paddled away with all speed,

and left the fellow that went overboard swimming about. When they were beyond the reach of our guns, the two canoes

came together, and all the Indians got into one canoe and paddled

away. We

killed and scalped the Indian that was left.



THREE KINDS OF BOATS.

5. We then went across the lake to the Winooski

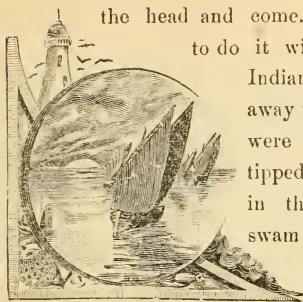


WINOOSKI RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS, WHERE INDIANS USED TO CAMP, NOW OCCUPIED BY MILLS.

and up the river to the great falls, where we left our canoes and took our packs. At a

bend in the stream we took the short cut across, but on coming to the river again we saw a canoe with four Indians and a captive white man. We fired upon them, killing two and wounding one; the other Indian swam ashore, but was fired upon and wounded also.

6. Some of our men now followed the canoe that floated down stream, and our captain called to the white man to come to us. He said the Indian would not let him. The captain said, 'knock him on



SAIL BOATS.

the head and come.' The captive tried to do it with a hatchet, but the Indian took the hatchet away from him. While they were struggling the canoe tipped over and they parted in the water. The Indian swam to the other side of the river, where we pinned him to the bank with seven bullets.



WHITE RIVER.

7. The captive tried to swim to us, but the current carried him down stream. Seeing this, Lieutenant Wells threw down his gun, ran down the bank and helped the man out with a pole. John Strong, who was on the bank, heard the dry sticks crack behind him, looked round and cried out, 'Indians!' and was fired upon and wounded, but not mortally. Lieutenant Wells sprang up the bank to get his gun and was mortally shot.

8. The captive said his name was William Moody. He was from Exeter. There were nineteen Indians and four white captives in five canoes. Two canoes were down the river and two were above. The Indians that fired upon us came from the canoes

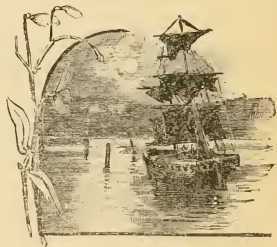
that were below. So much was quickly learned and we had to leave him. The Indians that were above landed on the other side of the river and



OLD HOMESTEAD.

fired upon us. We could not well defend ourselves, so each one looked out for himself. Soon the captain and five others came together and we went on.

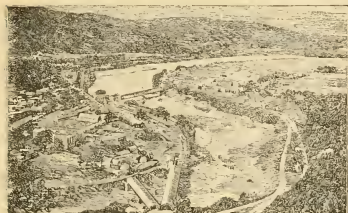
9. The next day, two more of our party joined us where we had hid some food, when we went down the river. John Burt of Northampton did not come, so we left some food for him and started again. When we came to the White River, we found the canoes where we left them and so went home. The six men we left at the mouth of the White River were at home already. They had waited six days and then saw a canoe and two Indians coming down the Connecticut River. They fired and killed one Indian, but the other got away.



LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

10. We heard afterwards, from prisoners who came back from Canada, that the Indians we had our battle with came together on the other side of the river, and that William Moody, who was not strong enough to follow us, called to them to take him with them.

An Indian carried him over and they tied him to a tree



BELLOWS FALLS AND THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

and burnt him on the spot. When

they arrived in

Canada they burnt

another captive,

Andrew Gilman

by name. John

Burt never came

back, and a man's bones and a gun afterwards found near Bellows Falls were thought to be his."

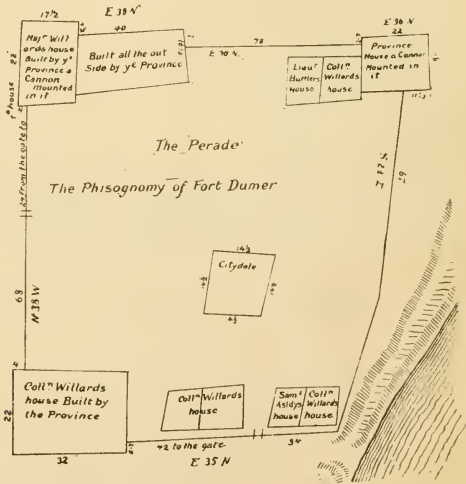




CHAPTER IV.

Fort Dummer—Early Settlements—French and Indian War.

1. SCOUTING parties like that of Captain Wright were very useful, but they did not stop the Indians going to Northfield and the towns near it; so a fort was built in the southeast part of what is now Brattleboro in the spring of 1724, and was called Fort Dummer. The walls of the fort were made



FORT DUMMER—FROM AN OLD PLATE FOUND AT CONCORD, N. H., MADE MANY YEARS AGO.

of pine logs, hewn square. They were twenty feet high, with boxes for watchmen at the corners on the top. They enclosed a third of an acre of ground, and there were several houses within the fort.

2. In the fall of that year this fort was attacked by Indians, and several men were killed.

3. Fort Dummer soon became a place for trade with the Indians. Their furs were bought and paid for in clothing, food, liquors, and such other English goods as they wanted. They could get more for their furs here than the French would give them, and they came in large numbers.

4. So many more came by one path than by any other that it was called the Indian road, and in 1730 a party was sent from Fort Dummer to explore it. They started one Monday in April, and traveled three miles to the mouth of the West River, where they stopped for the night. Thursday morning they were near Bellows Falls, and went up the Connecticut to the Black River. Saturday they passed through Ludlow. Sunday they reached the east branch of the Otter Creek. Monday they made canoes. Tuesday they did not travel because of the rain. Thurs-



OTTER CREEK.

day they came to Lake Champlain.

5. They had traveled nine days, partly on foot and partly in canoes, and had gone about one hundred and thirty miles. One may go now from Brattleboro to Vergennes, near the mouth of Otter Creek, by nearly the same route, in less than five hours.

6. By this time the number of settlers south of Fort Dummer had become much greater, and a few settlements were made further north. One at Bellows Falls should be noticed, as the people there, for several years, lived very much by fishing. Shad then came up the Connecticut as far as the falls, but could not go higher up. Salmon, too, came up there, and went beyond into the streams that flow into the Connecticut. At the falls was a good place to catch them, and the people liked fishing better than chopping, and they did not clear the land very fast.



THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AT BELLOWS FALLS, WHERE THE EARLY SETTLERS LIVED BY FISHING—THE SITE NOW OCCUPIED BY LARGE MILLS—THE FALL MOUNTAIN PAPER CO. HERE REPRESENTED.

7. Soon after the settlement at Bellows Falls, the last French and Indian war began, and many of the

people who were living north of Fort Dummer went to safer places till the war was over.

8. Both the French and the English had forts in New York, near the south end of Lake Champlain, and some of the greatest battles of the war were fought there.

9. Many soldiers from the southern part of New England went through Vermont on their way between their homes and the forts. During the last years of the war a road was cut through the woods from Lake Champlain, opposite Crown Point, to the mouth of the Black River.





CHAPTER V.

Settlements on the East Side of the State.

1. WHEN the French and Indian war ended in 1760, the French had lost Canada ; the English had gained it.



EARLY SETTLERS.

The country between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River had become safe for settlement ; the people who had been driven from the towns north of Fort Dummer began to return. Other people came, and many went further and settled in other towns.

2. Colonel Jacob Bayley of Newbury, Massachusetts, who had seen service in the late war, obtained a grant of land in the lower Coös country, and began a settlement which he called Newbury two years after the war closed.

3. Emmons Stockwell went into Canada with a raiding party during the war and returned through the woods to the head of the Connecticut river, following it nearly to his home in Massachusetts. He was pleased with the country he passed through and formed a party to settle in it.

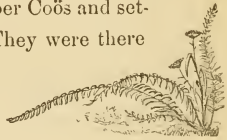
4. Early in the spring of 1764 they started with a stock of cattle and horses for the great meadows in Coös. When they got there they found Newbury already set-



1. MODERN LOG CAMP AND SAW MILL IN THE WOODS AT GROTON NEAR NEWBURY.

tled. There were houses and a saw mill. There had been a birth and a death and the settlers had called a minister to preach to them.

5. Newbury was quite too old a town for Stockwell's party, so they went on to the upper Coös and settled in what is now Guildhall. They were there early enough to plant seventeen acres of corn, which grew well but was killed by the frost.



6. The Indians of Canada did not forget this country either. In the same year that Emmons Stockwell went to Guildhall Isaac Marsh and three other young men went from Connecticut to Sharon. Each one built a log house and began a clearing by cutting away the trees. Late in the fall the other three went back to their homes and left Marsh in care of the houses.

7. Soon after they went away an Indian came from Canada with his wife and four children to hunt and trap. They lived in one end of Marsh's house through the winter and he lived in the other end.

8. The road that had been made from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain was now very useful. People settled beside it

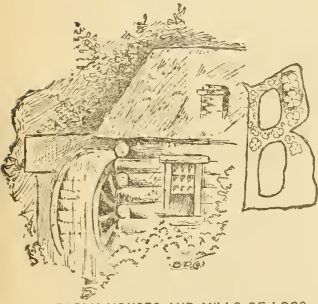


in Springfield and Cavendish. For this whole country the coming of peace had been like the coming of spring, or like the dawn of the morning.



CHAPTER VI.

Settlements on the West Side of the State.



EARLY HOUSES AND MILLS OF LOGS.

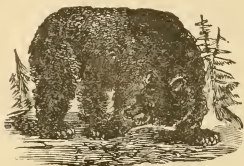
UT the new settlements were not all in Eastern Vermont. Captain Samuel Robinson of Hardwick, Massachusetts, had passed through Bennington on his way from Lake George to his home, and was pleased with the place. He bought a right in the township and began the first settlement made by Englishmen in Western Vermont, in March, 1761.

2. The men went first and made clearings and put the seed in the ground for crops. The women and children



went later, in the green of June. This was the first township granted in Vermont by Benning Wentworth, the governor of New Hampshire, and it was named from him Bennington.

3. In Pownal, a settlement had been begun earlier by Dutchmen under the authority of New York; but at this time they were gone or going away, giving place to settlers upon a grant made by the governor of New Hampshire.



BLACK BEAR.

4. John Potter came on foot from Rhode Island, in 1762, while his wife rode a horse with a feather bed and sheet for a saddle. Jonathan Card came about the same

time, and once, when his wife was at dinner, one of the children told their mother there was a bear in the pig-pen. She took a pitchfork that stood by the door, went to the pen and killed the bear.

5. Arlington was settled in 1763, and Manchester in 1764, by people from New York. But these New Yorkers had bought their lands of New Hampshire and they were no more willing to pay again for them than were the people from the other colonies.

6. During that year a bridle path was cut from Manchester to Danby, and the next spring Joseph Soper came by marked trees from New York with his family, bringing his clothing and other personal property on the back of his horse. He was there in season to attend a meeting held in Bennington in the fall of that year



MARKED TREE.



"WE CAN HANDLE THE SWORD, OR THE SCYTHE, OR THE PEN."—*Whittier.*

to choose agents to present to the new governor of New York the claims of the people in Vermont to the lands they had bought and paid for and partly cleared.



THE trouble about lands was this: What is now Vermont was claimed by both New Hampshire and New York people. The governor of New Hampshire had made grants of one hundred and thirty-eight townships west of the Connecticut River,

when the King of England decided the eastern boundary of New York north of Massachusetts to be the west bank of the Connecticut River.



OLD WINDMILL.

8. Then the governor of New York began to grant or deed the lands already sold by the governor of New Hampshire in Vermont, and said the settlers must pay him again for their lands or must give them up.

9. The people of Bennington and of the towns near it had bought their lands of the governor of New Hampshire. They were not willing to pay again or to give up their homes, and so the trouble began. Do you blame them?

10. A new governor of New York, Sir Henry Moore, had just come to New York City from England, and the people sent Mr. Robinson of Bennington and Mr. French of Manchester, as their agents, to explain to him their side of the case, but he would not help them, and the dispute went on for twenty-five years longer.





CHAPTER VII.

The Conflict on the West Side of the State—Green Mountain Boys.



THE people of Bennington had already formed a militia company. Other companies were now formed in other towns. They were called "Green Mountain Boys," and the New Yorkers soon came t

know them. The governor of New York was trying to make the settlers on the New Hampshire Grants give up their lands, but they would not do it.

2. Mr. James Breakenridge lived on a farm in Bennington, next the New York line. That seemed to be a good place to begin action. A sheriff was sent from New York with three hundred men to drive Breakenridge from his house. But the Green Mountain Boys heard of his coming, and were in and near the house and were well armed. They would not give up the house. Many of the sheriff's men thought the Green



THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS GATHERING.

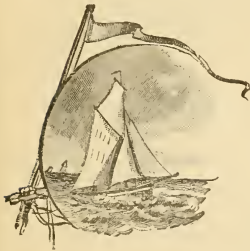
Mountain Boys were right and would not fight them. So the sheriff did not get the house, and had to return and report his bad luck.



3. Sometimes the New Yorkers would try to get people who thought as they did to settle on the land they had bought. The town of Rupert had been granted by the governor of New Hampshire in 1761. Settlements were made a few years later. In 1771, the governor of New York granted or sold a part of this same land, which was owned by Robert Cochran. The people who obtained the grant tried to have the land settled by their friends, but their men were driven off and their log houses were pulled down and burned.

4. The people who bought lands of the governor of New York wanted to get them measured and would

send men to survey and lay out their lands for them. The Green Mountain Boys would hear of their coming and hunt them up and drive them away. William Cockburn, one of these surveyors, was found one summer in the Otter Creek Valley, below Rutland, and was sent home. The next year he was found further north, on the Winooski River with a party surveying. Their compass and chain were broken and they were taken to Castleton and sent home again.



LAKE DUNMORE—ETHAN ALLEN
HAD A CAVE ON THE
EAST SIDE.

5. The year following, that of 1773, Ira Allen was at a fort near the mouth of the Winooski River when he heard that Samuel Gale was surveying for the New Yorkers further up the river. Allen, with a small party, went across the country to Newbury and back again, hunting for him. Later, he learned more nearly where Gale was and

with three others he took provisions and some spirits and went again to find him. They found where he had run a line, and where he had stopped short without finishing the line. They thought Gale had been gone about an hour.

6. This man Gale was an Englishman and was then twenty-six years old. Only a few weeks before he had married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Samuel Wells of Brattleboro. He may have thought it would be better

for him to go home and see Rebecca than it would be to meet the Green Mountain Boys who were out gunning for him.

7. Vermont, west of the Green Mountains, was divided by the government of New York between two counties. The towns at the south belonged to Albany county, those further north to Charlotte county. The county officers were appointed by the governor of New York and they tried to make the people obey New York law and pay again for their land. So the Green Mountain Boys forbade men to hold county offices under New York.

8. Benjamin Spencer of Clarendon, Vt., which was then called Durham, bought his land of the New Yorkers, and he held office as a New York justice. He tried to do what the law required him to do. He was told to stop, but he kept on. Then Ethan Allen, Remember Baker, Seth Warner, Robert Cochran, and more than one hundred others went to Clarendon, took Spencer prisoner, held court, tried him, found him guilty of holding land bought from New York and of holding a New York office. Then they took off the roof of his house and would not let him put it on again till he had promised to buy his land from New Hampshire, and they did not set him free till he agreed not to hold office under New York any more.



EARLY FARMERS.

9. In doing these things, the Green Mountain Boys broke the laws of New York. They were wanted at Albany for trial and punishment. The governor of New York offered one hundred pounds (nearly five hundred dollars) apiece for Ethan Allen and Remember Baker, to anybody who would bring them to the jail in Albany, and fifty pounds apiece for Robert Cochran and five others.

10. Ethan Allen and the others hearing of this, sent out a reply in which they said they would "kill and destroy" any persons who tried to take them. They were not taken.





CHAPTER VIII.

Troubles on the East Side of the State—Early Town Meetings.

1. THE land troubles were not all on the west side of the State. What is now the town of Vernon was then the town of Hinsdale. In 1766 one Lord Howard, an Englishman, asked the governor of New York



A VERMONT HOME.

for a grant of ten thousand acres of land, partly in Hinsdale and partly in the next town west. Five years later the land was granted to him, but the people who lived there, and claimed the land, would not give it up. The people of Hinsdale, in 1771, said that the town was granted by Massachusetts ninety-nine years before, that they had an Indian deed of it nearly as

old, that they and their fathers had possessed it quietly near eighty years, that after the boundary line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire Hinsdale was found to be in New Hampshire, and that then the land was made sure to them by a grant from New Hampshire. The matter was carried to the Board of Trade in England (as you must remember the English claimed to control the country), who said that the people of the town of Hinsdale ought not to have been disturbed.

2. There were other troubles in Cumberland county, New York, which at that time included the towns of the present Windham and Windsor counties, Vermont. Westminster was the shire town.

3. In the spring of 1774 the British Parliament passed a bill to regulate the Province of Quebec, which gave to the people no power to control the government in any part. Lieutenant Leonard Spaulding of Dummerston was heard to say that the King of England, if he signed that bill, would break his oath of office. The officers of the county thought Lieutenant Spaulding ought to be punished for saying so, and they had him taken to Westminster and put in jail to wait for trial.

4. The next day the people of Dummerston held a town meeting on the Common, and chose a committee to correspond with other towns to find how they could better protect themselves from the commands of the British tyrant and his New York and other emissaries.

The committee went to Westminster and tried to procure the freedom of Lieutenant Spaulding, but did not succeed. Then, after talking the matter over with people who thought as they did, they gathered a company of men from Guilford, Halifax, Wilmington, Dummerston



ON MOREY LAKE.

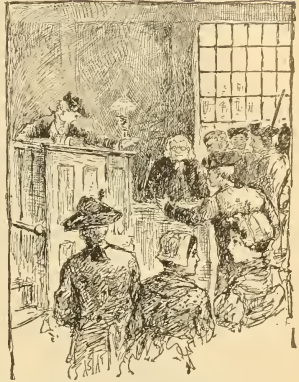
and Putney, went to Westminster, made an opening in the wooden jail and let Lieutenant Spaulding out. Then they all went quietly to their homes.



FEW weeks later the people of Dummerston, in town meeting, directed the proper officers to get for the use of the town one hundred pounds of powder, two hundred pounds of lead, and three hundred flints for their muskets, and to collect potash salts enough to pay for them. The next February the town voted that the court, which was appointed to begin at Westminster the fourteenth day of March, be put off for a time.

6. The county officers were determined that the court should be held at the appointed time; these were called the Court party. The people who were determined the court should not be held were called Whigs. Men of both parties came to Westminster Monday, March 13. The Whigs went into the court house early, to stay there all night. At eleven o'clock Mon-

day evening they were attacked by the Court party. Ten of their men were wounded; two of them, both Dummerston men, William French and Daniel Houghton, were mortally wounded. Seven were taken prisoners. The Whigs who were not captured spread the news and called for help. Dr. Harvey rode to Dummerston that night without even stopping for a hat. In the morning the court was adjourned till June.



THE OLD COURT HOUSE AT WESTMINSTER.

7. Armed men came to Westminster from every direction. Before noon more than four hundred had come. The Whigs, who had been put in jail the night before, were set free, and as many of the Court party as could be caught were put in their places: The next day, Wednesday, more men came, and among them, toward night, came Robert Cochran of Rupert with forty Green Mountain Boys. By Thursday morning five hundred soldiers had come to Westminster. The last king's court had been held in Cumberland county.



SETTLERS GIVE THE ALARM.



CHAPTER IX.

Vermonters as Rebels.

1. THE body of William French was buried in the churchyard at Westminster, where his grave may now be seen. The head-stone bears these words:—



IN memory of WILLIAM FRENCH,
Son to Mr. Nathaniel French. Who
was Shot at Westminster March ye 13th,
1775, by the hands of Cruel Ministeriel tools.
of George ye 3d, in the Corthouse at a 11 a Clock
at Night, in the 22d year of his Age.

HERE WILLIAM FRENCH his body lies.
For Murder his Blood for Vengeance cries.
King George the third his Tory crew
tha with a bawl his head Shot threw.
For Liberty and his Country's Good.
He Lost his life, his Dearest blood.

2. So the people on both sides the Green Mountains have set themselves against the laws of New York and of the King of England, and will be treated by both as rebels unless they show great courage and power.



"HURRAH FOR VERMONT! THE LAND WE TILL."

The way they felt about it is well told by the poet Whittier in

The Song of the Vermonters.



O, all to the borders! Vermonters, come down,
 With your breeches of deerskin, and jackets of
 brown;
 With your red woollen caps, and your mocca-
 sins, come
 To the gathering summons of trumpet and
 drum.

Come down with your rifles! Let gray wolf and fox
 Howl on the shade of their primitive rocks;
 Let the bear feed securely from pig-pen and stall;
 Here's two-legged game for your powder and ball.

Does the "Old Bay State" threaten? Does Congress com-
 plain?

Swarms Hampshire in arms on our borders again?
 Bark the war-dogs of Britain aloud on the lake?

Let 'em come! What they *can*, they are welcome to take!

What seek they among us? The pride of our wealth
Is comfort, contentment, and labor and health,
And lands which, as freemen, we only have trod,
Independent of all, save the mercies of God.

Yet we owe no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and the law is our own;
Our leaders themselves are our own fellow-men,
Who can handle the sword, or the scythe, or the pen.

Our wives are all true, and our daughters are fair,
With their blue eyes of smiles, and their light flowing hair;
All brisk at their wheels till the dark even-fall,
Then blithe at the sleigh-ride, the husking, and ball.

We've sheep on the hillside; we've cows on the plain;
And gay-tasseled corn-fields, and rank-growing grain;
There are deer on the mountains, and wood-pigeons fly
From the crack of our muskets, like clouds on the sky.

And there's fish in our streamlets and rivers, which take
Their course from the hills to our broad-bosomed lake;
Through rock-arched Winooski the salmon leaps free,
And the portly shad follows all fresh from the sea.

Like a sunbeam, the pickerel glides through his pool,
And the spotted trout sleeps where the water is cool;
Or darts from his shelter of rock and of root
At the beaver's quick plunge, or the angler's pursuit.

And ours are the mountains, which awfully rise,
Till they rest their green heads on the top of the skies;
And ours are the forests unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of the tempest is torn.

And though savage and wild be this climate of ours,
And brief be our season of fruits and of flowers;
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which raves,
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over slaves.

Hurrah for Vermont! for the land which we till
Must have sons to defend her, from valley and hill ;
Leave the harvest to rot on the field where it grows,
And the reaping of wheat for the reaping of foes.

Come York or come Hampshire, come traitors and knaves,
If ye rule o'er our *land* ye shall rule o'er our graves ;
Our vow is recorded, our banner unfurled,
In the name of Vermont we defy *all the world!*





CHAPTER X.

The Revolutionary War—Brief Biographical Sketches.

1. THE people in the other colonies thought and felt very much as the Vermonters did. In Massachusetts they began to collect powder, lead and flints, as the people of Dummerston were doing; they also collected flour and other supplies for war. In February, sup-



THE BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.
(Death of Gen. Warren.)

plies had been gathered at Salem, Mass. British soldiers were sent to destroy them, but the people hindered the soldiers and saved the supplies. On the 19th of April the battles of Lexington and Concord were fought, the British were driven back to Boston, and the battle

of Bunker Hill followed on June 17. The Revolutionary War had begun.

2. Ticonderoga was a strong fort on the west side of Lake Champlain, in New York State, opposite Shoreham and Orwell, Vt. The British had the fort, the Americans wished to take it from them, and a few men came from Connecticut and Massachusetts to Bennington, Vt., to see what could be done. Ethan Allen and Seth Warner, with the Green Mountain Boys, were ready for the undertaking, and before sunrise on the 10th of May Allen had surprised the fort and taken it "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Warner took Crown Point, N. Y., the next day. The Americans kept Fort Ticonderoga till the British army of Burgoyne came, more than two years later.

NOTE.—The chief events of the Revolutionary War, in which Vermonters had a part, are told in the first four of the following sketches. In the other succeeding sketches are described some interesting but less important events of the same war. The teacher will find a longer account of this war in Conant's Vermont, and will do well to tell more fully to her classes the stories of the war in Canada and of the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington.



GEN. LAFAYETTE WAS A FRENCHMAN, WHO ASSISTED AMERICA DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.



* A MODERN FORT BUILT NEAR BURLINGTON, VT., IN 1891-3, BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND NAMED "ETHAN ALLEN," AFTER THE OLD HERO.

SKETCHES OF NOTED "GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS."

ETHAN ALLEN.

3. Ethan Allen was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1737. He was the oldest of eight children, and had little chance to go to school. About 1769 he came to the New Hampshire Grants, living first at Bennington. He loved to be free, was strong and bold, and soon was a leader of the people as they stood for their rights against New York State.



4. As the trouble grew, the men in that part of the Grants formed a regiment of soldiers, with Ethan Allen as colonel. They were called the "Green Mountain Boys." They made so much work for the New York sheriffs, who came to see about the lands, that the governor of New York offered a reward of one hundred pounds, English money, to any person who would take and give into his hands their leader, Ethan Allen. He came very near being caught more than once, but his quick wit always saved him.

5. In 1775 Allen, with eighty-two of his men, crossed Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, N. Y., and, guided by a boy who knew the fort well, knocked at the door of Captain Delaplace, the British commander. This was about four o'clock on the morning of May 10. The captain came rubbing his sleepy eyes to ask what

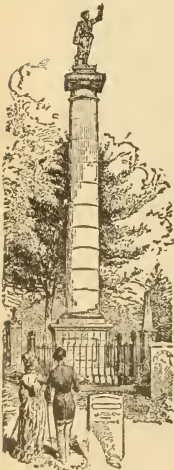
was wanted. Allen said that the captain must give up the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." These strong words and the sword that Allen carried, and seemed ready to use, did what Allen hoped they would, for Captain Delaplace was frightened and gave up the fort.

6. After this Allen served on the lake and in Canada, but in September of this year he was taken prisoner at Montreal, Canada. He was taken over to England and back to New York again, where he was given up to the Americans by the British for one of their men, whom the Americans held. While he was a captive he was treated cruelly. His wit often helped

him then. He said that once he was placed upon a ship, and that he went up on deck. The captain, a harsh man, told him to go below, adding that "none but gentlemen should walk that deck."

7. In a little while Allen went up again. The captain was angry when he saw him, and asked him if he had not been told not to come on deck. Allen said, "You told me that none but gentlemen should walk this deck, so I thought it would be a very nice place for me, as I am a gentleman." He gained his point, and went on deck when he wished.

8. After his return Congress rewarded him for being so brave while he was a



ETHAN ALLEN STATUE
AT BURLINGTON.

captive. He was again a leader of the people, and did much more to help them. He died in 1789 at his home in Burlington, Vt. The State has placed a fine statue of him at the State House at Montpelier, and there is a fine monument at Burlington erected to show that Vermont honors this early leader.

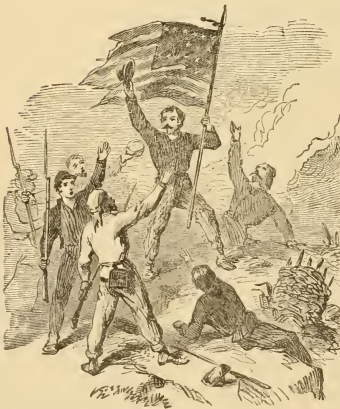
Hurrah for Old Ethan.

1. Hurrah for old Ethan,
The hero of Ti!
Whose heart was most dauntless
When danger was nigh,
His sword was an army,
His presence a host,—
Who bolder and braver
Can chivalry boast?
2. The lyre of the poet,
The pen of the sage,
May quicken the spirit,
Enlighten the age.
Still, the sword of the hero,
When drawn for the truth,
Is the pride of the aged,
The glory of youth.
3. Old Ethan, we love thee,
Thou valiant and bold;
Thy name shall be spoken
Where brave deeds are told.
While bright skies bend o'er us,
And pure waters flow,
In the name of old Ethan
We'll to victory go.

4. Then let every freeman
 Remember with joy
 The deeds of old Ethan,
 The Green Mountain Boy.
 From mountain and valley
 Let patriots cry,—
 “ Hurrah for old Ethan,
 The hero of Ti !”

SETH WARNER.

1. In 1763 Dr. Benjamin Warner moved from Roxbury, then Woodbury, Connecticut, to Bennington. He



HURRAH FOR OLD ETHAN,
 THE HERO OF TI.”

had a son, Seth, who was at this time twenty years old. Seth Warner was not less than six feet and two inches tall. He had a large frame and was rather thin in flesh. He was very strong and able to endure a great deal. When he went to Bennington there was much game in the woods. He was soon one of the best hunters there.

had a son, Seth, who was at this time twenty years old. Seth Warner was not less than six feet and two inches tall. He had a large frame and was rather thin in flesh. He was very strong and able to endure a great deal. When he went to Bennington there was much

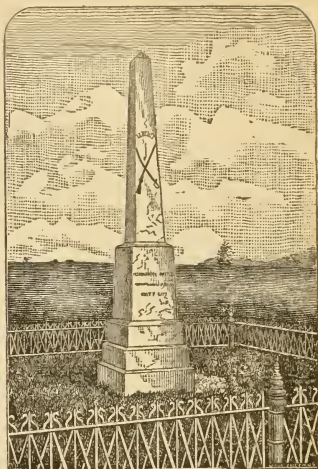
2. He learned about the trouble with New York and was ready to work with the settlers of the New Hampshire Grants. When the Green Mountain Boys chose Ethan Allen colonel, they chose Seth Warner one of their captains.

3. The New York governor soon saw that he was one of the best leaders of the Green Mountain Boys and offered a reward of fifty pounds for him, yet he lived safely on his farm in the northwestern part of Bennington, about one mile from the New York line.

4. Warner had shown what a good leader he was in his work for the Grants and he was ready to do his best for the country when war began with Great Britain. He took Crown Point the next day after Ethan Allen took Ticonderoga.

5. Later, in 1775, Warner went with his men to Canada and helped in the war there, then came back. In the winter of 1775 and 1776 he was called for again and helped this time in the long march from Quebec to Ticonderoga, as the American army gave up Canada. He and his men came last and picked up those who were sick or wounded, and helped those who could not get on by themselves.

6. At Hubbardton in 1777 Warner was commander and was gaining a victory when so many more men came to help the British that it was of no use for the Green Mountain Boys to fight longer that day. So Warner told his men to go to Manchester as best they could and meet him there. Later he was with Stark at Bennington.



HUBBARDTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

7. But the body, strong as it seemed, could not endure so much without showing it. Warner had to give up active work after this. In 1784 he went back to his old home in Connecticut, hoping to be better there, but instead he grew worse and died in December of that year.

8. People liked him because he was so kind. In war he was cool and careful, and so could be trusted. On a monument placed over his grave these words are found :

“ Full sixteen battles did he fight,
 For to procure his country's right.
 Oh ! this great hero, he did fall
 By death, who ever conquers all.”

REMEMBER BAKER.

1. Remember Baker was a cousin of Ethan Allen. He lived in Connecticut. When he was but a child his father died. After this he was put under the care of a man to learn the joiner's trade. Here he learned to read and write and learned something of arithmetic. But he seemed not to like his trade very well, for he left it to go to the French and Indian war in 1756 or 1757. His work on Lake George and Lake Champlain showed that he was a very good soldier.



BENNINGTON BATTLE
MONUMENT,
301 FEET HIGH.

2. Afterward he lived in Arlington and built there the first grist mill in Vermont north of Bennington. He was one of the captains of the Green Mountain Boys, and was one for whom the governor of New York offered a reward of one hundred pounds.

3. A man by the name of John Monroe wanted the money. So he, with twelve or fifteen Yorkers to help him, went to Baker's house early in the morning, broke down the door, bound Baker and started with him in a sleigh toward Albany. But some of the Green Mountain Boys of Bennington heard about it and started so soon that they reached the Hudson River first and met the men coming with Baker. These men were so frightened that they left their prisoner and fled.

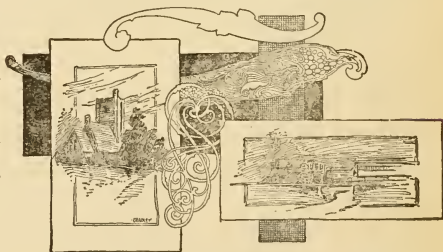
“Oh! John Monroe came on one day
With all his Yorker train,
And took Remember Baker up,
And—set him down again.”

4. After this Baker and Ira Allen went to the lower falls of the Winooski and built a block house. Baker's family went there to live. Baker started to build some mills near the falls, but the call came to help in the Revolutionary War before they were finished.

5. Baker was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Later in the year he went toward Canada to see what the British were doing, and was shot by an Indian. So one of Vermont's leaders was taken away early in life, as Baker was not forty years old at the time he died.

ROBERT COCHRAN.

1. Robert Cochran came from Massachusetts to Bennington about 1768, but soon went on to Rupert and lived on land granted him by New Hampshire. Some New York people claimed a part of his land and land that some of his friends owned, and began to build shanties and live there.



2. Cochran and his friends burned their shanties and drove them away. From that time Cochran worked with the Green Mountain Boys and became one of their captains. A reward of fifty pounds was offered for him by the New York governor.

3. In 1775, when he heard of the trouble the Tories were making at Westminster, he left his home on the west side of the Green Mountains and reached Westminster within forty-eight hours from the time that messengers had started from the place to arouse their friends. He entered the village armed with pistols and followed by about forty Green Mountain Boys.

4. Cochran asked some of the people why they did not take him and get the money the New York governor offered? Then he boasted that he had come to seize all who had helped the sheriff, and that he meant to find out soon "who was for the Lord and who was for Balaam." Being a little excited, he failed to quote this passage correctly, but it did not matter to him.

5. In May, 1775, he helped Allen at Ticonderoga and Warner at Crown Point. He was afterward made major and served in the eastern part of New York. In 1778 he was sent into Canada to learn what the British were planning. The British found that he was a spy and offered a large reward for him.

6. He had to hide to be safe, and one time while hiding in a brush heap he was taken very sick. He was so hungry and sick that he started for a log cabin in sight. As he came near he heard three men and a woman talking about the reward offered for him, and found they were planning to get it.

7. The men started off and he went in, told the woman who he was and asked her to help him. She gave him food and drink, hid him in her cupboard when

the men came back and helped him until he was able to go on. He got safely back to the American army.

8. He served during the rest of the war and, like many others, was very poor when it closed. Then he lived at Ticonderoga, and lastly at Sandy Hill. On his tombstone at Fort Edward we find: "In memory of Colonel Robert Cochran, who died July 3, 1812, in the 74th year of his age; a revolutionary officer."





CHAPTER XI.

Biographical Sketches Continued.

RICHARD WALLACE.

1. IN 1777, when General Burgoyne moved with his army to the south end of Lake Champlain, he left nearly



a thousand men to guard Fort Ticonderoga, N.Y.,

and Mount Independence, which was just opposite, in Vermont. When Burgoyne had reached the Hudson River General Lincoln of the American army tried to disturb his plans by attacking those places and sent forces down both sides of the lake for that purpose.

2. As the British held the forts and the lake, it was not easy for the Americans on either side to learn what those on the other side were doing. At last it became very important for those on the west side to send word to General Lincoln on the east side. The officer in charge called his men together, told them what was wanted and asked if any two would try to do it.

3. Richard Wallace of Thetford and Ephraim Webster of Newbury offered to try. In the afternoon they went with an officer to high ground near the lake and looked out the course they would take among the ves-

sels of the enemy to get across. It was very crooked and two miles long. At night they went to the lake-side, took off their clothes, rolled them up with the dispatches for General Lincoln, tied them to the back of their necks by bands passed round their foreheads and swam off.

4. They swam so near the ships that they heard the sentinels cry "All's well." When part way across, the band round Wallace's forehead slipped down to his neck and nearly choked him. He got it back with difficulty. Just as he reached the branches of a fallen tree by the shore he heard Webster say, "Help me, or I shall sink." Wallace found a stick, with which he helped him out. Webster could not stand at first, but Wallace helped him on with his clothes and he was soon able to go.

5. There were British sentinels along the shore, one of whom hailed them, and they escaped with difficulty. As they went Wallace went forward, after giving the dispatches to Webster, thinking that if he were captured Webster would escape. Soon he was challenged by a sentinel and he said, "Who are you?" The sentinel said, "A friend." Wallace said, "Who's friend?" The sentinel said, "A friend of the Americans." Wallace said, "So am I, and I have dispatches for your general." They were shown at once to the general's tent and were well cared for.

6. Before Mr. Wallace went to the army he moved his household stuff and his wife from their log house on the west side of Thetford to the east side, where the

women and children were collected for safety. Fall came and she could get no men to gather her harvest, so many had gone to the war. So when the oats were ripe Mrs. Wallace went six miles to her home and mowed and



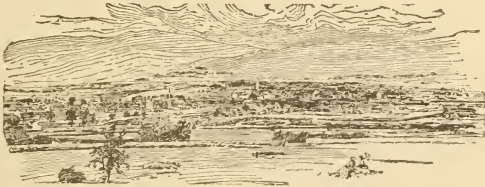
HAYING TIME.

stacked the oats. When the corn was ripe she cut it and put the stalks on top of the oats. After that she dug her potatoes and sowed an acre of wheat.

Mr. Wallace went home late in the fall and he, with his wife, lived through the winter in their log house without floor or chimney.

BENJAMIN EVEREST.

1. Benjamin Everest was a lieutenant in charge of a fort at Rutland in 1778, when the British came up Lake



RUTLAND VALLEY AND KILLINGTON PEAK.

Champlain to Crown Point to repair the fort there. The Americans wished to learn what repairs the British were making and Lieutenant Everest offered to go and find out. He put on gray clothes, such as the Tories wore, went to the fort and asked for work. He was set to

work. In a few days he had learned the plans of the British and was nearly ready to go away when a tory who knew him came into the fort, saw him, and told the officers he was a spy.

2. Everest was then put on board a vessel with some prisoners and the vessel was anchored in the middle of the lake near a floating bridge that extended across the lake. Before night he had hired a soldier to bring him a bottle of liquor. This was on a cold windy day in November, and a tent was set up on deck for the prisoners.

3. Toward night, when it was growing dark, Everest asked the sentinel who watched the prisoners and the ship to drink from his bottle, and he did so. A while later he asked him again to drink and come into the tent where it was warmer, and the sentinel drank and went in. Then Everest went out, took off his clothes, tied them in a bundle on his head and let himself down by a rope into the water. The water was so cold that he almost cried out when he touched it, but he swam to the bridge, climbed on to it and put on his clothes. He could hardly get them on, it was so cold.

4. There were British soldiers at the east end of the bridge and Indians at the west end. He thought it would be easier to get past the Indians and went toward the west. After passing the Indians he fell into a ditch that was full of water, getting very wet, but he went on several miles till he came to a place where there had been a fire and some brands were left. He watched it

till he was sure there was no one near, then made a good fire and warmed himself and dried his clothes.

5. In the morning Everest found a man chopping in the woods, whom he knew. The man showed him a hiding place, brought him some food and after dark in the evening got him a canoe, in which he crossed the lake and so went to Castleton, Vt.

HOW THE TORIES WERE MANAGED.

Nearly all the people of Vermont were in favor of American Independence and were called patriots. A few thought the British were right and the Americans wrong. These were called tories. They talked for the British and sometimes they fought for the British. There were tories in the army that Burgoyne sent to capture Bennington. At Crown Point, one of them told the British officers that Lieutenant Everest was a spy, and Everest would have been hanged or shot if he had not escaped. So the patriots needed to watch the tories as carefully as they did the British. The tories made so much trouble that the patriots thought they ought to pay the cost, so they sold the farms and other property of the tories and used the money to carry on the war. Sometimes tories were imprisoned in a jail built for that purpose in Manchester. Sometimes they were made to work for the patriots. In the winter, after the Battle of Bennington, when the snow had become deep, General Stark asked the Vermont Council of Safety to have ten men employed to break and tread

a road from Bennington to Wilmington, about twenty-five miles by the road then traveled. The Council directed Captain Samuel Robinson, overseer of tories, to send ten of them with proper officers, to do the work. They were to start at six o'clock in the morning, January 13, with provisions for three days. So the patriot soldiers from Wilmington who had fought at Bennington and at Saratoga could go home on a tory road.

MAJOR WHITCOMB.

1. Major Whitecomb was a hunter. He often met with Indians, and was kind to them. Once in the winter



NEAR MAJOR WHITCOMB'S HOME.

he found an Indian who had broken his gun and had nothing to eat. He took the Indian home, fed him, hunted with him and after a few weeks divided furs with him and sent him away.

2. In the Revolutionary War Whitecomb served in the American army and once, when on a scout, he shot a British general. The British were very angry at this and offered a large reward for Whitecomb's head, and twice as large a one for him alive. For many weeks he kept out of the way, but afterward entered the service again.

3. At a small fort near Lancaster, New Hampshire, one day when Whitecomb was hunting, he was seized by Indians and hurried toward Canada. When they had

come near the mouth of the St. Francis River, where there was a British fort and where the Indians expected to get their reward, Whitecomb saw among them the Indian he had helped when his gun was broken, and made signs to him. The Indian took no notice of him then.

4. At night they camped on an island and Whitecomb was bound to a stake and to two Indians, one each side of him. It seemed to him there was no chance for escape, but about two o'clock some one woke him, touched his lips to show he must not speak, cut his bonds, helped him up and then led him to the shore of the island and to a canoe. It was the Indian whose gun had been broken, who gave Whitecomb his gun, powder horn, bullet pouch and a bag of meal, and said, "You helped me, I pay you now, go." Whitecomb went as fast as he could till he was safe among his friends in Massachusetts.

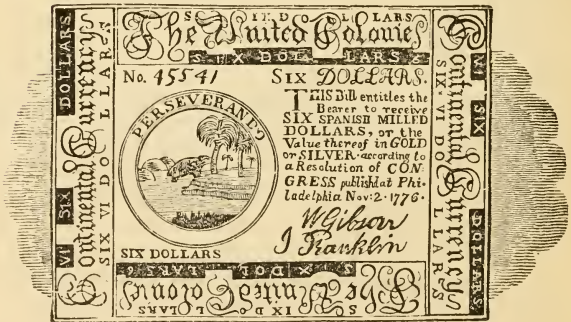




CHAPTER XII.

The State of Vermont—Committee of Safety—State Constitution Adopted.

1. As the people of Vermont refused to be governed by New York, they needed to govern themselves. They



THE KIND OF MONEY USED IN 1776.

already had towns, town meetings and town officers. In 1776 the towns sent delegates to a convention held in Dorset. Afterwards, conventions were held in Manchester and in other places. One thing done in these conventions was to choose a Committee of Safety. This committee acted for the people. They called for soldiers and for supplies of food and other things to carry on the war.

2. The committee met sometimes in Manchester, more frequently in Bennington. A tavern or hotel was kept in Bennington by Captain Stephen Fay, and the sign was a large stuffed catamount, with its teeth grinning towards New York, mounted on a pole 20 feet high, which gave it the name of Catamount Tavern. This was the headquarters of the Committee of Safety during the war. It stood till 1870, when it was accidentally burned.



CATAMOUNT TAVERN MONUMENT AT BENNINGTON, ERECTED NEAR THE OLD HOTEL.

3. The government by the Committee of Safety did not satisfy the people, so a convention was called to form a State constitution. That convention met at Windsor, July 2, and finished its work July 8, 1777. State officers and a legislature were elected under the new constitution, March 3, 1778, and the new government was organized March 12, 1778, with Thomas Chittenden for the first governor of Vermont and Ira Allen for treasurer.

4. The courage and firmness of the Vermonters had been rewarded by the formation of a new State, in which they had more freedom than any other people in the world then had.

The Old Hazen Road.

1. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War the Americans gained possession of Lake Champlain, which gave them an easy way into Canada. Afterwards the British recovered the lake, and the Americans under-

took to open a new way by cutting a road through the woods from Newbury. General Hazen was sent



to do this, so the road was called the Hazen road.

ON THE OLD HAZEN ROAD.

2. This road was made through Peacham, Walden, Craftsbury and Westfield to Hazen Notch. When that place was reached the need for the road had ceased, and it was never finished, but it was very useful to the settlers of the towns through which it passed.



"IN COTTAGE HOMES THEY DWELL APART."

Vermont.

1. Land of the mountain and the rock,
Of lofty hill and lowly glen,
Live thunderbolts thy mountains mock—
Well dost thou nurse by tempest's shock
Thy race of iron men.

2. Far from the city's crowded mart,
From Mammon's shrine and Fashion's show,
With beaming brow and loving heart,
In cottage homes they dwell apart,
Free as the winds that blow.



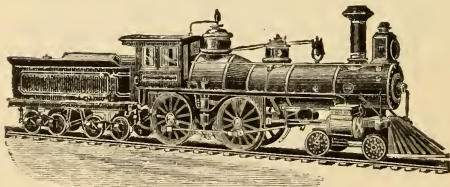
“ FAR FROM THE CITY'S CROWDED MART.”

3. Of all the sister States that make
This mighty Union, broad and strong,
From Southern gulf to Northern lake,
There's none that Autumn days awake
To sweeter harvest song.
4. And when the cold winds round them blow,
Father, and son, and aged sire,—
Defiant of the drifting snow,
With hearts and hearths alike aglow,—
Laugh round the wint'ry fire.



"FATHER AND SON AND AGED SIRE."—THE OLD COUNTRY STORE AND POSTOFFICE.

5. On Champlain's waves so clear and blue,
That circled by the mountain lies,—
Where glided once the light canoe,
With shining oar, the waters through,—
The mighty steamboat plies.
6. And now, among these hills sublime,
The iron steed pants swift along,
Annihilating space and time,
And linking ours with stranger clime
In union fair and strong.



"THE IRON STEED PANTS SWIFT ALONG."

7. When Freedom from her home was driven
In vine-clad vales of Switzerland,
She sought the glorious Alps of heaven,
And there, 'mid cliffs by lightning riven,
Gathered her hero band.

8. And still outrings her freedom-song,
 Amid the glaciers sparkling there,
 At Sabbath-bell, as peasants throng
 Their mountain fastnesses along,
 Happy, and free as air.



“THE MIGHTY STEAMBOAT PLIES.”

9. The hills were made for freedom; they
 Break at a breath the tyrant's rod;
 Chains clank in valleys; there the prey
 Bleeds 'neath Oppression's heel away,—
 Hills bow to none but God!



THE STAGE COACH, WITH MAIL.



CHAPTER XIII.

More Biographical Sketches—The Heroes of 1776—Mrs. Dorr's Poem.



THOMAS CHITTENDEN, the first governor of Vermont, was born in East Guilford, Connecticut, January 6, 1730. His father was a farmer, so Thomas worked upon the farm and attended the common school. It is said that he never cared much for study and that his spare time was spent in games, such as were tests of courage and strength. This love for something exciting led him, when about eighteen years old, to leave home and try his luck at sea.



He started as a common sailor on a merchant vessel going to the West Indies.

2. When near the islands trouble came. France and Great Britain were then at war and a French man-of-war captured the ship and left the crew without money or friends on one of the islands. Thomas found his way home with much trouble, and was willing to stay upon the land afterwards.

3. In October, 1749, Mr. Chittenden was married and soon moved to Salisbury, Connecticut. There he

held many town offices and was sent to the Connecticut legislature six years by the town. All this time his farm was growing better and he became a wealthy man.

4. Hearing of the fine farms in the New Hampshire Grants, Mr. Chittenden bought a large tract of land in the town of Williston, Vt., and moved to the place in May, 1774. His first work, the building of a house, was quickly done. The house was made of logs and soon became the comfortable home of his large family.

5. But life here was not very safe when our troops fell back from Canada in the spring of 1776, for that left the settlers near Lake Champlain without protection from the British army. Mr. Chittenden thought it would be better to go to some place farther south for a while, so he, his wife and ten children went on foot by marked trees to Castleton, carrying their goods upon two horses, except their heavy pieces of iron-ware, which they sunk in a duck pond before leaving. They lived in Arlington mostly, until their return to Williston in 1787.

6. Mr. Chittenden came to his new home a well-known and able man. He thought the best way to settle the question of ownership of the Grants was to make of them a new State, and worked hard for this for many years. In 1778 he was chosen the first governor of Vermont. He was governor until 1797, except one year.

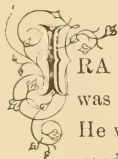
7. The work of a governor during these years was not easy, for Vermont was having trouble from without

and within, but Mr. Chittenden seemed fitted for all this, and led the State through successfully to the peace which followed. His life and public work ended together August 25, 1797. A recent legislature has appropriated money for a monument to be placed upon his grave in Williston.

8. His home life was simple. While governor he lived in his log house for some time before he thought he needed a better one. His favorite occupation was farming, and his farm never suffered because of his public work. Visitors as often found him in his fields at work as in his sitting-room, and they were received as cordially in one place as in the other.

9. The following story is often told to show that he liked a good joke. A genteel stranger rode up one day and, seeing a man splitting wood by the door, asked him to be so kind as to hold his horse a few minutes while he went in to see the governor. The man came promptly to hold the horse. But think how surprised the stranger must have been when, after many polite bows and inquiries about Mr. Chittenden, he was told that the man who held his horse by the bits was the governor himself.

IRA ALLEN.



IRA ALLEN, youngest brother of Ethan Allen, was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1751. He went to the common school and received a good education. In person he was thick set, of middle height, with a red face and large black eyes.

He was very polite in manner and an easy talker and writer.

2. When twenty-one years old he came to the Grants, and went in the fall of 1772 with his cousin, Remember Baker, and five other men, to the lower falls of the Winooski. After looking about and driving away some New York people, who were starting to live there, Baker and one man went back in the boat, while Allen and the others stayed to learn more of the country.

3. But they did not find as much to eat as they expected, so they started for Pittsford, Vt., seventy miles away. After traveling four days through the woods, crossing brooks, rivers and mountains, with only one dinner and three partridges for five men, they reached Pittsford very tired and hungry.

4. Mr. Allen, in his History of Vermont, tells how they were treated when they reached Pittsford. They were fed first with crusts of bread, then with a kind of pudding, and then with small pieces of mutton and turnips.

5. One man ate too much, and soon fell asleep. He was rolled over and over and carried about for an hour by persons who were trying to wake him up. If they had not worked over him so carefully, he never would have waked from his sleep. Mr. Allen adds that this should warn men not to eat too much when very hungry and tired.

6. Ira Allen and some other men afterwards bought about three hundred thousand acres of land lying between Ferrisburg, Vt., and the Canada line, near Lake Champlain. Ira managed the business, and finally owned most of the land. He lived at the falls in Colchester. His house was upon a hill which sloped eastward to the river. This slope was Mrs. Allen's garden, which was famous for its fruits and flowers.

7. Mr. Allen built a dam at the falls, two saw-mills, a grist-mill and two forges with a furnace. He kept open a ferry above the falls, and built a schooner on the river below. He afterwards built mills at other places on his lands. But he could not live here and spend all his time in this kind of work.

8. It will be remembered that soon after the Revolutionary War began, Ethan Allen was taken captive, Baker was shot, and Warner and Cochran joined the Continental army. Thomas Chittenden and Ira Allen became the leaders of the State, and perhaps as much of its success is due to them as to those who served upon the battle field. Allen was just the man to meet and answer difficult questions, and he had many such to answer.

9. In 1795, Allen went to Europe on business. He met with trouble in England and had to stay five years. On his return, he found his business here so broken up that he was a poor man, and almost without a friend. He went to Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love, so-called, and lived there until his death in 1814. His

body lies in a public burial ground of that city, but no stone was placed above it and no one can point out the grave.

DOCTOR JONAS FAY.

DOCTOR JONAS FAY came from Hardwick, Massachusetts, to Bennington in 1766. While in Bennington, he lived on "the blue hill," a mile south of the meeting house. About 1800, he moved to Charlotte and afterward to Pawlet, but finally returned to Bennington for the rest of his life.

2. His study, while he was fitting to be a doctor, made him skillful in other things. He had a clear and direct way of telling or writing things, and so was a good person to keep records of important business. When only nineteen, he served as clerk of a company of troops in the French and Indian War.

3. He was surgeon under Ethan Allen when Ticonderoga was taken, and was also surgeon for a while in Colonel Seth Warner's regiment. But most of the time during the Revolutionary War, he was at work with Thomas Chittenden and Ira Allen for the new State of Vermont.

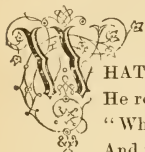
4. Besides being skillful as a clerk, Doctor Fay was very decided as to what he thought it was best to do, and was bold in carrying out his plans. When not busy with public duties, he lived quietly as a doctor. He died at Bennington in 1818, eighty-two years of age.

5. The men we have been reading about in these last chapters both helped to make a State of Vermont and helped to support the Declaration of Independence of the United States that was made in Philadelphia in 1776. So they may be called heroes of 1776. There were many others just as worthy of honor as these were. Perhaps you have read of some of them in other books. Let us now read what Mr. Mattison has written in verse of these men.

The Heroes of '76.

1. They have gone to their rest, those brave heroes and sages,
Who trod the rough war-path our freedom to gain;
But their deeds were all written on fame's brightest pages,
When a tyrant's rude host were all scattered and slain.
2. They have gone to their rest as bright stars sink in glory,
And hallow the spot where their valor was shown;
And but few are there left us to tell the glad story,
How victory was gained and the mighty o'erthrown.
3. They have gone to their rest, 'midst a halo bright shining;
The day-star of hope was their guide through the tomb;
While Columbia's fair daughters their triumphs were singing,
And a nation burst forth from its deep-shrouded gloom!
4. They have gone to their rest, we no longer behold them,
Though memory their virtues will ever hold dear;
When the deeds of those sires to their sons shall be told them,
In the silence of grief shall descend the warm tear.

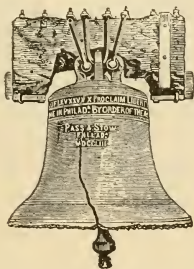
5. We have read of what men did in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr of Rutland tells us what one little girl in Connecticut did a short time before the war.



The Parson's Daughter.

"WHAT, ho!" he cried, as up and down
 He rode through the streets of Windham town—
 "What, ho! for the day of peace is done,
 And the day of wrath too well begun!

Bring forth the grain from your barns and mills;
 Drive down the cattle from off your hills;
 For Boston lieth in sore distress,
 Pallid with hunger and long duress:
 Her children starve, while she hears the beat
 And the tramp of the red-coats in every street!"



"HIS WHOLE SOUL INTO THE PEAL HE RUNG."

2. "What, ho! What, ho!" Like a storm unspent,
 Over the hill-sides he came and went;
 And Parson White, from his open door
 Leaning bareheaded that August day,
 While the sun beat down on his temples gray,
 Watched him until he could see no more.
 Then straight he rode to the church, and flung
 His whole soul into the peal he rung:
 Pulling the bell-rope till the tower
 Seemed to rock in the sudden shower—

3. The shower of sound the farmers heard,
 Rending the air like a living word !
 Then swift they gathered with right good-will
 From field an' anvil, and shop and mill,
 To hear what the parson had to say
 That would not keep till the Sabbath day.
 For only the women and children knew
 The tale of the horseman galloping through—
 The message he bore as up and down
 He rode through the streets of Windham town.



“FROM FIELD, AND ANVIL, AND SHOP, AND MILL.”

4. That night, as the parson sat at ease
 In the porch, with his Bible on his knees,
 (Thanking God that at break of day
 Frederic Manning would take his way,
 With cattle and sheep from off the hills,
 To the starving city where General Gage
 Waited unholy war to wage.)
 His little daughter beside him stood,
 Hiding her face in her muslin hood.

5. In her arms her own pet lamb she bore,
 As it struggled down to the oaken floor:
 "It must go; I must give my lamb," she said,
 "To the children that cry for meat and bread,"
 Then lifted to his her holy eyes,
 Wet with the tears of sacrifice.
 "Nay, nay," he answered. "There is no need
 That the hearts of babes should ache and bleed.
 Run away to your bed, and to-morrow play,
 You and your pet, through the live-long day."



"A QUAIN'T LITTLE MAIDEN, SHY AND SWEET."

6. He laid his hand on her shining hair,
 And smiled as he blessed her, standing there,
 With kerchief folded across her breast,
 And her small brown hands together pressed,
 A quaint little maiden, shy and sweet,
 With her lambkin crouched at her dainty feet.
 Away to its place the lamb she led,
 Then climbed the stairs to her own white bed,
 While the moon rose up and the stars looked down
 On the silent streets of Windham town.



“AWAY TO ITS PLACE THE LAMB SHE LED.”

7. But when the heralds of morning came,
 Flushing the east with rosy flame,
 With low of cattle and scurry of feet,
 Driving his herd down the village street,
 Young Manning heard from a low stone-wall
 A child's voice clearly, yet softly call;
 And saw in the gray dusk standing there
 A little maiden with shining hair,
 While crowding close to her tender side
 Was a snow-white lamb to her apron tied.
8. “Oh, wait!” she cried, “for my lamb must go
 To the children crying in want and woe.
 It is all I have.” And her tears fell fast
 As she gave it one eager kiss—the last.
 “The road will be long to its feet. I pray
 Let your arms be its bed a part of the way;
 And give it cool water and tender grass
 Whenever a wayside brook you pass.”
 Then away she flew like a startled deer,
 Nor waited the bleat of her lamb to hear.
9. Young Manning lifted his steel blue eyes
 One moment up to the morning skies;
 Then, raising the lamb to his breast, he strode
 Sturdily down the lengthening road.
 “Now God be my helper,” he cried, “and lead
 Me safe with my charge to the souls in need!
 Through fire and flood, through dearth and dole,
 Though foes assail me and war-clouds roll,
 To the city in want and woe that lies
 I will bear this lamb as a sacrifice.”



CHAPTER XIV.

Making New Homes in the Woods of Vermont—Anecdotes and True Stories.

1. WE have read how a few early settlers began their new homes in the Green Mountain State. It is worth while to call to your notice a few other interesting facts, so you may clearly understand what our forefathers had to endure in settling Vermont.

2. In the summer of 1767, two brothers, Gideon and Benjamin Cooley, from Greenwich, Massachusetts, went to Pittsford, Vt., to make a home in the forest. They had one horse and took with them some food, axes, a shovel and hoe. They first made a rude shelter, then began a clearing and soon built a log house.

3. They lived mostly on game and fish during the summer, then went back to Greenwich for the winter. Early in May of the next year, 1768, they returned to Pittsford, bringing with them seeds from which they raised some corn, potatoes and other vegetables.



FOOD FOR
EARLY
SETTLERS.

4. The next May, Gideon brought his wife and five children to their new home. They packed their few pieces of furniture in sacks and carried them upon the backs of horses.



MAPLE SUGAR MAKING IN VERMONT IN YE OLDEN TIME.



A SUGAR CAMP.

THE MODERN WAY OF MAKING MAPLE SUGAR WITH A PATENT EVAPORATOR.

5. After a very busy summer, the family passed a comfortable winter, living in part on vegetables raised the summer before, and in part on wild meat.

6. Most of the cooking was done in a small iron kettle brought from Greenwich. During the winter they prepared for sugaring. They made sap-spouts, and from split logs some small troughs, but had to go to Bennington to get kettles in which to boil the sap.

7. The snow was so deep they could not go with horses, so Gideon went on snow-shoes. He made the journey easily with no load, but after buying the kettles in Bennington, he found the snow crust would not bear him up with both, but would with one. He would not give up, so carried one kettle a short distance ahead, then putting it down, went back and got the other. This he did over and over again, till he finally reached his home in Pittsford with the two kettles. We hope he made enough sugar to be well paid for his trouble in procuring his kettles.

A TRUE STORY.



ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., SITE OF FAIRBANKS
SCALE WORKS.

1. Daniel Hall bought land of Doctor Arnold in St. Johnsbury and lived on it one year, but had no deed. Doctor Arnold died and Hall could get no deed, but instead one hundred acres of land in Lyndon

was given him. The next morning, Mr. Hall packed his wife and their household goods on a hand-sled and drew them to his land in Lyndon on the snow crust.

2. There he unloaded them in the snow and made a fire. Before sundown he had built a wigwam and moved in. The next morning they had nothing to eat and he started out with his gun. He soon found the track of a moose and followed it till he found and shot the moose.

3. He cut out some steak and carried it to the wigwam, where his wife cooked it by putting pieces on a forked stick and holding them over the fire. After breakfast, Mr. Hall brought in the moose and then carried its skin and a part of the meat to St. Johnsbury, where he sold them and bought potatoes, meal and salt to carry home.

ANOTHER TRUE STORY.

1. Oliver Luce and his wife Susannah started from Hartland in the winter with a two-horse team, to settle in Stowe, on land already selected. In Waterbury they found the end of the road, and could go no further with their team. But they very much wanted to be the first settlers and they knew that other people were on their way to the same town.

2. They did not wait long, but loaded some bedding and a few other needful things on a hand-sled and went six miles through the woods to their land, where, in a few days, they made a comfortable shelter. Another family came into town the day after Mr. Luce did.



STOWE, VT.

In the Green Mt;
= Mt Mansfield.

“ I love to climb the mountains high,
To wander thro' the valleys green,
To look athwart the azure sky
And o'er the lakelets' silver sheen.”

EXPERIENCES OF AN EARLY SETTLER.

1. Rodolphus Reed came from Massachusetts to Westfield, bringing his family and goods in a two-horse wagon. At Craftsbury his wife was taken sick. It was late in November when she was well enough to go on, and a deep snow had come. So Mr. Reed changed his wagon for a sleigh and started with his wife and a babe two weeks old, thinking they would reach Westfield before night.

2. They had not gone far when Judge Olds of Westfield, who had been away, and was returning on horseback, overtook them and said he feared they would not get through that day, but he would go on and send help as soon as he could. Mr. Reed had just crossed a high hill when night came on. They made a fire and stayed in the woods.

3. The next day they reached the part of the valley where the village of Lowell, Vt., now is, and found a shanty, having three sides of logs and a roof of bark, in which they spent the next night. For food and drink they had only salt mutton and whiskey. Early the next morning men and teams came to them from Westfield and helped them to their home.

Interesting Story of Colonel Davis—Moose in Vermont, and Plenty of Trout.

1. Colonel Jacob Davis with two men and one horse started from Brookfield for Montpelier, on the third day of May, 1787. All the four were loaded with as much of food, tools and bedding as they could well carry. They went over the hills by a bridle path, which afterward became a part of the stage road between Burlington and Windsor.

2. Their first shelter in Montpelier was a shanty built by hunters a few years before. Their first work was to clear a spot for a house. They next built a log house thirty-two feet long by sixteen feet wide, and had it done except the floors and a chimney in ten days, when they moved into it. At that time two sons of Colonel Davis joined the party, bringing another horse, and the work of clearing the land was begun in good earnest.

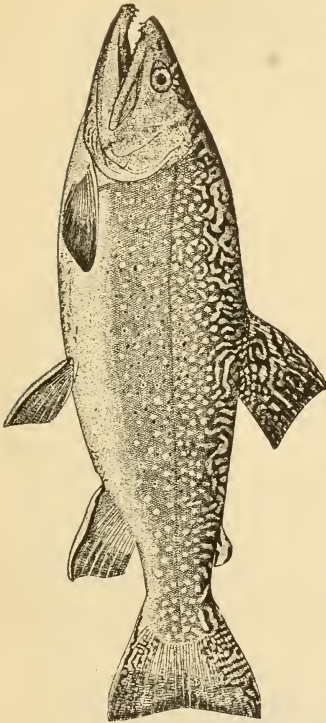
3. When they had cut the trees on twenty acres, so that they were drying to burn later, Colonel Davis went away to Arlington to a meeting of the proprietors of Montpelier; and Pearly Davis, one of the two who

went from Brookfield with the colonel, went to complete the survey of the town, leaving the other three to go on with the clearing.

4. Their way of living during the summer was far from savage, though not highly refined. For beds they spread blankets on hemlock boughs, laid along the side of their unfloored house. At first they had no fire-place in the house, because they had found no stones to make one of, but in the course of the summer they found a quantity of loose slate stones, and at once built a chimney in the center of the house, with a fire-place on each side, to warm the two rooms, into which the house was to be divided. They built this up to where the chamber floor was to be and left the smoke to find its way from there out through an opening in the roof.

5. For cooking they had an iron kettle, a frying-pan and a bake-pan, in which they boiled vegetables, boiled or baked beans and fried pork, fish and wild meat and baked johnny-cake. They carried their flour to a woman living in Middlesex, who made bread for them.





VERMONT TROUT—SPECKLED BEAUTIES—THE
STREAMS WERE FILLED WITH THEM.

6. The streams were then filled with trout and there was a plenty of game in the woods. Jacob, one of Colonel Davis' sons, went to the river the first morning after he reached the camp with a hook and line, a piece of salt pork for bait, and a basket to put the fish in. At the river bank he cut a pole, tied his line to it and began to fish. In half an hour he had caught and carried to the house more nice large trout than five hungry men could eat for breakfast.

There was no lack of food that first summer.

7. In the autumn Colonel Davis finished his house by topping out his chimney, digging a cellar, laying floors, putting in doors and windows and building an oven. For floors he cut straight basswood logs to

the right length and split them into thick planks, which he trimmed and smoothed with an ax and laid on sleepers. The oven he built outside the house, but close to it, so that by cutting a hole in the wall he had the mouth of the oven in the kitchen. When winter came the house had been completed and he moved his family from Brookfield into it.

8. One day in the winter two men, crossing the mountain in Worcester, found a yard of five moose, so shut in by the deep crusted snow that they were able to kill them all. They carried as much of the meat as they could, traveling on snow shoes, to the home of Colonel Davis and told the boys they might have the rest if they would go and get it.

9. So one of them went to the spot with a bag of salt, cut a hemlock tree and made a trough in the body of it, salted the meat in the trough and pinned a slab over it. When the snow was gone in the spring, he went with a horse and brought home salt meat enough to last the family all summer.





CHAPTER XV.

How the First Settlers Lived—Strawberries Unknown—Interesting Facts of Early Vermont Life.

1. The food of the first settlers in this country was not just like ours. They raised corn, beans, pumpkins; wheat, rye; turnips, parsnips, beets; and some other kinds of grain and vegetables. They ate bean porridge a great deal. It was made by boiling beans with meat. When the whole was cooked, the meat was taken out and the porridge was ready. Sometimes vegetables were boiled with the beans and meat.

2. In the winter, enough would be made at once to last a week, and sometimes it would get to be "nine days old." It was eaten for breakfast, and often for supper. For dinner they would have boiled meat and vegetables. Turnips and parsnips were the most common vegetables at first.

3. Potatoes were introduced from Ireland in 1719, almost one hundred years after the coming of the Pilgrims to Plymouth, and thirty years after the settlement of Vernon.

4. In Haverhill, Massachusetts, the first year that potatoes were planted the people found only the potato

balls. They found the potatoes when they plowed the next spring. We may suppose that potatoes were brought to Vernon about the time Fort Dummer was built.

5. Pork was the meat most used, but beef, mutton, game and fish were common. People lived sometimes very far from mills for making meal and flour, and the men would carry their corn or other grain a long way on their backs in summer, and on hand-sleds in winter, to get it ground, or they would make large mortars from hard wood logs, and after drying their grain very thoroughly, would pound it into meal.

HOW JOHN SPAFFORD WENT TO MILL.

1. John Spafford, the first settler in Cambridge, lived in a log house beside the Lamoille River. One day in winter, he took a bag of corn on a hand-sled and drew it on the ice of the river, where he could, to the nearest mill to be ground. The mill was at Colchester Falls, twenty-five miles off.

2. On the way home, he became very tired and hungry. So he stopped, made a fire, wet up some of the meal in the mouth of his bag and baked a cake. Then he went on again. His wife Sarah waited a long time for him that evening, but as he did not come, she lay down and slept and dreamed that Mr. Spafford was calling her.

3. She awoke and looked and listened, but she could not see nor hear anything of him. Soon she slept again, and dreamed a second time that he was calling. Then

she rose and with a lighted torch went to the river bank, where she found him, unable to get up the bank with his load.

EARLY CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES—HOW MADE.

1. The first effort of the early Vermont settlers was to provide shelter and food for their families. As soon as these were secured, care must be taken for clothing. For the most part, they wore linen and woolen clothes. For linen they raised flax, which grows very much like grain, but it is pulled up by the roots instead of being cut. After the dirt has been carefully shaken from the roots, the stalks are spread upon the grass till the softer parts have become brittle, when they are taken up and the brittle part is first broken in pieces, then cleared from the long fibres which are spun into yarn; and this is woven into cloth.



SMALL OLD SPINNING WHEEL.

2. A few sheep would supply the wool for a family, and the spinning, coloring and weaving were done by the women of the household. The flax was spun on a small wheel and the wool on a large one. And these wheels were found in almost every house after a beginning had been made.

3. Boots and shoes were not easy to get at first. Men and boys often went barefoot in the summer, and women and girls sometimes did so. The men sometimes wore moccasins made of skins not tanned. Later, boots and shoes were made from the skins of animals raised on the farm, and made into leather at the tannery near by. The shoemaker would often go from house to house, carrying his tools and working at his bench in the kitchen till he had made the boots and shoes to last the family for a year.

4. Nearly all the people lived in log houses at first. When well made, these were warm and comfortable, but they were not well lighted. They did not have much furniture to begin with. A split log with holes bored in the round side, and sticks put in for legs, would serve for a table, and blocks would do for chairs. One family in Newbury built their first shanty over a large stump and used the stump for a table.

5. When they had built saw mills to make boards, the people would begin to build frame houses, and to have more and better furniture. Many of the chairs, tables and bureaus that have come down to us from that early time are found to have been not only very durable, but nicely made.

6. While the wild animals were useful for their skins, and some of them for their meat, they were very troublesome. The wolves were fond of mutton and the bears were fond of fresh pork and of green corn.

7. Colonel Davis of Montpelier made yards with strong, high walls of logs, into which he drove his cattle and sheep for the night.

8. Joel Strong of Thetford planted his corn, and as soon as it ripened the bears came to feed on it. For a while Mr. Strong let the bears have their way, but when it looked as though they would spoil the whole crop, he undertook to protect his field, and one night when the moon shone bright, he went with his gun to see who should have the corn.

9. He soon heard the bears cracking the ears. He went carefully toward them till he saw one plainly, when he took aim and fired at it. The others ran and he ran after them till they climbed a tree at the edge of the woods. He could not see clearly enough to take a sure aim at them, so he made a fire at the foot of the tree and watched the rest of the night.

10. When it was light in the morning he saw two big bears, each sitting on a large branch of the tree. Taking good aim, he shot one that fairly jarred the ground as it fell. The other climbed higher up while Mr. Strong was loading his gun, but that one came down too from a well-aimed shot.

11. Then he went back to the corn field and found a nice large bear lying dead there. The three bear skins and the meat paid well for all the corn that had been spoiled, and his field was not troubled any more that season.

12. Bear hunting was not always profitable. John Strong and a Mr. Smalley of Addison were rowing once across Lake Champlain from Chimney Point, when they saw an animal swimming in the lake and thought it was a deer.

13. They rowed towards it, but when they came near, it proved to be a large bear, and they had nothing to kill it with but an ax. They did not like to turn back, so Strong stood in the bow of the boat with the ax to knock the bear on the head and Smalley rowed the boat.

14. They came up to the bear and Strong struck its head as hard as he could, but the bear hardly seemed to feel the blow. It turned, however, quickly, and putting its paws on the boat, tipped it over, and then climbed upon the end of it.

15. Smalley was not a very good swimmer, and as the bear was very quiet, he thought he might hold on to the other end of the boat, till it should float to the shore; but the bear would have no passengers with him, so the men, each with the help of an oar, had to swim to the nearest land.

16. The boat floated to the shore, the bear landed and went on his way, giving the men a chance to row home, after a long tramp to get the boat. They had a good ducking and lost their ax, but they had learned something about bears.





Dr. Williams' Fish Story.

We have learned something about fishing in the old times. Dr. Williams, in his History of Vermont, tells this story :

1. The useful fish which live in the brooks and small streams of Vermont are the trout, perch and sucker. The best places for trout fishing are near the heads of streams that rise in the mountains. The perch and the sucker are found farther from the heads of the streams, but are of nearly the same size as the trout.

2. These small fish increase in number very fast. At Tinmouth, in Rutland county, is a brook from twenty to thirty feet wide, and only two or three feet deep. It was the home of trout and suckers of common size and number. A dam was built in the early days across this stream to furnish water-power for a saw-mill, thus forming a very large pond on land that had never been tilled.

3. In two or three years there were so many fish in the pond that, at the head where the brook ran into it, the fish could be seen in the spring swimming one over another in great numbers.



4. It was so full there were no places in which the fish could hide, and when the boys came the fish were easily caught by the hands. The fishermen also used nets and often caught a bushel of fish at a time, which they sold for a shilling.

5. While the fish became so many in number, they grew also to be more than twice as large as they were before the dam was built. The rich land at the bottom of the pond must have been the cause of this increase in size and number.





CHAPTER XVI.

Two Early Vermont Judges—Little Jerry, the Miller—A Listening Bird.

1. WE have learned how there came to be a State of Vermont, what kind of men made it, and how the people at first lived in it. The State has had men to defend it, when they were needed, men to make laws for it, and men to see that the laws were obeyed. Besides these, there have been men to tell what the laws mean. Such men are called judges. We will now read about two judges who helped a great deal to make Vermont what it is.

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN.

2. One of the early leaders in Vermont was Nathaniel Chipman. His first home was in Salisbury, Connecticut. His father was a Puritan, and was strict in his control of home affairs. Early rising and retiring was the rule for all in the family. The long winter evenings were spent in reading books from the town library. After the reading, there were long talks about what had been read.

3. Each member of the family had special work to do. The father was a blacksmith and a farmer, so some

of his six sons helped him in the shop, while others did the work of the farm. Nathaniel was one who worked upon the farm mostly. When twenty years old, he began to fit for college, reciting to the pastor at Salisbury. The next year, 1773, he entered Yale college. Having a sound mind in a sound body, and a regular way of doing all his work, he was able to do more than the others of his class.

4. In the spring of 1777, he left his study to join the Revolutionary army. He was one who spent that hard winter at Valley Forge. The pay of the soldiers was so small then that they could not go on unless they had money of their own to help them. Having no such money, Nathaniel Chipman left the army in the fall of 1778. He went to Connecticut and studied law. He was soon a lawyer, and came to Tinmouth, Vermont, where his father was then living. The leading men of Vermont saw his ability and welcomed him as one who would help them work for the new State.

5. He was soon known as Judge Chipman. He was Vermont senator in Congress for six years. Even while busy with public duties, he found time to write, and his *Principles of Government* made him famous in both America and Europe.

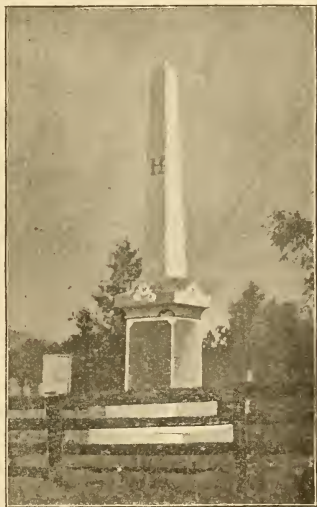
6. Judge Chipman lived to be ninety years old. The latter part of his life was spent quietly at Tinmouth, deafness keeping him from public duty. The State has honored the memory of this learned leader by a monument placed at Tinmouth in 1873.

THEOPHILUS HARRINGTON.

1. On a sunny hillside in the town of Clarendon, Vermont, is Chippenhook Cemetery. As the traveler rounds the hill, he soon sees a tall monument towering above the others. From the road he sees the letter H, and learns upon going nearer that he is gazing upon the monument placed by the State of Vermont in honor of Judge Theophilus Harrington.

2. Mr. Harrington was born in Rhode Island in 1762, and came to Clarendon in 1785. He was a farmer, but held many public offices and became famous as a judge of the Supreme Court. Many stories are found of his odd ways and sayings. It has been told that he used to go into court barefooted.

3. He served as judge in many cases in which the right of a person to the land he was living on was questioned. In order to prove his right to the land the person had to trace his



MONUMENT ERECTED BY THE STATE AT THE GRAVE OF JUDGE HARRINGTON.

title back to some one to whom the colonial governor of New Hampshire had granted land, and whose name was in the charter of the town. This was called tracing to the original proprietor or first owner.

4. One time a different kind of a case came before the judge. A slave had escaped, but had been captured, and the owner asked for a warrant which would give him power to take the slave back. The escape of the slave was described and the master showed a bill of sale of the slave, and back of that, of the slave's mother. But the judge only said, "You do not go back to the original proprietor." The coolness of the judge tried the patience of the other party, who asked, "What, then, would your Honor have?" "A bill of sale from God Almighty" was the prompt reply. As no such paper could be shown, the trembling negro was, by order of court, set free.

5. People in England heard of this reply and placed a tablet in Westminster Abbey in honor of the Vermont judge who thought it was not right for any man to own a slave.

On the monument at Chippenhook these words are found :

Judge Theophilus Harrington.

1762.

1813.

Erected by the State in 1886.



LITTLE JERRY, THE MILLER.

NOTE.—Perhaps it may add to the interest of this ballad to know that the description, both of the man and the mill, is quite true. “Little Jerry” was a small Frenchman of great strength, wit and good nature, and was for many years a miller for the writer’s father in Highgate, Vermont. His surname was written “Goodheart” in the mill books.

1. Beneath the hill you may see the mill
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.
2. Year after year, early and late,
Alike in summer and winter weather,
He pecked the stones and calked the gate,
And mill and miller grew old together.
3. “Little Jerry!”—’twas all the same,
They loved him well who called him so;
And whether he’d ever another name,
Nobody ever seemed to know.
4. ’Twas “Little Jerry, come grind my rye,”
And “Little Jerry, come grind my wheat;”
And “Little Jerry” was still the cry,
From matron bold and maiden sweet.

5. 'Twas "Little Jerry" on every tongue,
And so the simple truth was told ;
For Jerry was little when he was young,
And Jerry was little when he was old.
6. But what in size he chanced to lack,
That Jerry made up in being strong ;
I've seen a sack upon his back
As thick as the miller, and quite as long.
7. Always busy, and always merry,
Always doing his very best,
A notable wag was Little Jerry,
Who uttered well his standing jest.
8. How Jerry lived is known to fame,
But how he died there's none may know ;
One autumn day the rumor came,
"The brook and Jerry are very low."
9. And then 'twas whispered, mournfully,
The leech had come, and he was dead :
And all the neighbors flocked to see ;
"Poor Little Jerry !" was all they said.
10. They laid him in his earthy bed,
His miller's coat his only shroud ;
"Dust to dust," the parson said,
And all the people wept aloud.
11. For he had shunned the deadly sin,
And not a grain of over-toll
Had ever dropped into his bin,
To weigh upon his parting soul.
12. Beneath the hill there stands the mill,
Of wasting wood and crumbling stone ;
The wheel is dripping and clattering still,
But Jerry, the miller, is dead and gone.



A LISTENING BIRD.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.

1. A little bird sat on an apple tree,
 And he was as hoarse as hoarse could be ;
 He preened and he prinked, and he ruffled his
 throat,
 But from it there floated no silvery note.
 "Not a song can I sing," sighed he, sighed he—
 "Not a song can I sing," sighed he.



2. In tremulous showers the apple tree shed
 Its pink and white blossoms on his head ;
 The gay sun shone, and, like jubilant words,
 He heard the gay song of a thousand birds.
 "All the others can sing," he dolefully
 said—
 "All the others can sing," he said.



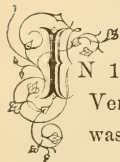
3. So he sat and he drooped. But as far and wide
 The music was borne on the air's warm
 tide.
 A sudden thought came to the sad little
 bird,
 And he lifted his head as within him it
 stirred.
 "If I cannot sing, I can listen," he cried :
 "Ho! ho! I can listen!" he cried.





CHAPTER XVII.

Vermont at the Close of the Revolutionary War—Early Schools—Brookfield Library—War of 1812—Course of Trade.



IN 1783, when the Revolutionary War closed, Vermont had a government of her own and was not in debt. Taxes were low, and there was a great deal of good land for sale. Many settlers began coming in, and the people did not much desire to be admitted to the Union of States, though before this they had more than once asked Congress for admission. But in a few years the people of New York, who had opposed Vermont, found that Kentucky was likely to become a State, and then they wanted Vermont to become a State, too.

2. So the old dispute was settled at last, and Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791, one hundred years after the settlement at Vernon, and two hundred years after the discovery of America by Columbus.



COLUMBUS.

3. Vermont was growing very rapidly then. The State had twice as many people in 1800 as in 1790. There was work for all to do ; new houses, barns, mills, and build-

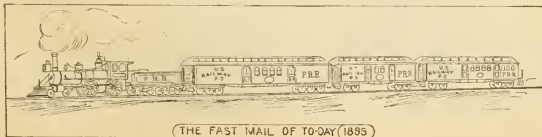


Y^e Fatte Maile of y^e Olden Tyme (1782)

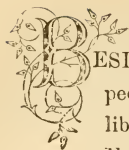
ings of every kind were needed. New farms were to be cut out of the woods and more land was to be cleared on the old farms. Roads and bridges were to be made. The mail routes show us something about the roads of that time.

4. In 1791, Vermont had her own postoffices. They were at Bennington, Rutland, Brattleboro, Windsor and Newbury. Anthony Haswell of Bennington was postmaster general. The mail routes were from Bennington to Rutland; from Bennington to Newbury, through Brattleboro and Windsor; and from Bennington to Albany, N. Y., where the Vermont mail route was connected with that of the United States.

5. Over each of these routes the mail was carried once a week by a rider on horseback. At that time the United States had only seventy-five postoffices, making eighty for the United States and Vermont together. There are now more than five hundred postoffices in Vermont and about seventy thousand in the entire United States.



EARLY SCHOOLS.



ESIDES doing the things already named, the people were establishing colleges, schools, libraries and churches. The University of Vermont at Burlington was incorporated in 1791, and Middlebury College at Middlebury in 1800. Eight county grammar schools and academies had been incorporated before 1800.



2. Public schools were established in all the towns soon after their settlement. The proprietors of Guilford set apart three hundred and fifty acres of land for the support of schools, before a settlement was begun. The people of Bennington had school districts and voted a school tax two years after the first clearings were made in the woods.

3. The first school houses were not such as we have now. In 1773, the people of Chester voted to build a school house, twenty-

two feet long by eighteen feet wide; and the first

school house in South Randolph was twenty-one feet long by sixteen feet wide, with three windows.

4. A few years later, another school house was built in South Randolph, as they then had more than eighty pupils in their school and they wanted a larger house. It was made twenty-four by eighteen feet, with seven windows, each having twenty lights of glass, six by eight inches.

5. How large is your school room? Measure it and see. How many children attend your school? How many windows in your school house? How large are the lights of glass?

6. The schools were large in numbers because families were large. In one district in Clarendon, about 1797, eight families sent ninety-nine children to the district school.

7. In Salisbury, Mr. Mathew Sterling taught school in a log house till a new school house could be built. Money was scarce in Salisbury then, and the people paid the school master in work. So, while the children were learning to read and write, their fathers were clearing the school master's land or sowing his seed.

8. In 1798, the people in a school district in Windham voted to pay the school mistress fifty cents a week, in salts at three and one-third cents a pound, or in butter at twelve and one-half cents a pound, or in wheat at fifty-four cents a bushel, or rye at sixty-seven cents a bushel, or corn at fifty cents a bushel.

9. The schools were then kept six days in the week ; the teacher in six days would then earn four pounds of butter or a bushel of corn. The salts were made by letting water drain through large boxes of ashes and then boiling it down, as sap is boiled down to make maple sugar. It was with such salts as these that the people of Dummerston paid for their powder and lead and flints in 1774.



FLINT-LOCK PISTOL.

10. Not as many branches of study were taught in the old times as now. Reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three, or proportion, were thought to be enough. But some women teachers taught sewing to the girls.

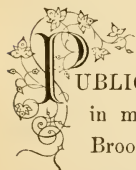
11. If the children did not have as nice school houses when the country was new as they have now, neither did the people have as many or as nice things at home. Miss Lydia Chamberlin came from Litchfield, Connecticut, to Newbury, to visit friends. The journey was made in the winter and most of the way on the ice of the Connecticut River.



12. At Newbury, things were so different from what she had been used to in her home, that

she hardly knew how to stay even for one night. But she soon began to like the way they lived there, and the next summer she taught the district school, though in all her life she had attended school but one half day.

13. By her own efforts she had become able to read and to write, and had learned a little of arithmetic. She lived with her uncle, who kept a ferry between Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill, New Hampshire, and as there was no looking glass in the house, when she dressed for school or for meeting, she would go down to the ferry on pleasant summer mornings, step into the large boat and look over one side into the water to see if her toilet was properly made.



BROOKFIELD LIBRARY.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES were established very early in many towns. Mrs. Luna Sprague Peck of Brookfield tells how a library was begun in her town, and relates some things about the history of the town which are interesting.

2. The first settlement in Brookfield, Vermont, was made in 1779, by Captain Shubel Cross, who cleared a portion of the fertile tract lying in the beautiful valley of the second branch of the White River. For several months this family were the only settlers, and Mrs. Cross received one hundred acres of land which was given by the town to the first woman who settled within its limits.

3. After this others came in very rapidly during the next few years,

And the people grew in numbers ;
Whirring mills upon the streams
Roused the slumber of the valley
Into more ambitious dreams.

4. These settlers at Brookfield were from Connecticut, a resolute, capable, hardy and God-fearing band of men and women, and they felt the need of improvement in reading and education. Fourteen years after the first settlement, when the population of the town numbered four hundred, and but few small settlements had been made in the adjoining towns, articles of agreement were made which constituted the Public Library of Brookfield, signed with forty-eight names.

5. For those sturdy sun-burned toilers,
Thirsting for a wider culture
Than their well-read books afforded,
Met in council with their pastor.
Long and earnest was the meeting
Of those leaders, clad in homespun,
But the germ was firmly rooted,
Watched and ever wisely tended,
That has rendered glad fruition
To the century that followed.
In the constitution drafted,
Read and signed by every member,
Each was pledged to rule his conduct,
Use his influence in dealing
That in all things so relating
“ Piety might be promoted
And the furtherance of knowledge.”

6. Sixteen shillings—two dollars and sixty-seven cents—was the first fee for membership. And this amount was the sole financial basis of the library for a long time. The records of the library show that not a single regular meeting of its members has been omitted in the one hundred and four years of its existence, a record of which its members are justly proud.

7. The influence of this public library is shown in the fact that twenty men of Brookfield have prepared for the ministry, and as many for the other professions, while more than seventy young persons have graduated from our State normal schools.

8. The population of Brookfield steadily increased until 1840, when its highest mark of 1789 inhabitants was reached. Since that time it has decreased in about the same proportion; the census of 1890 showing but 991. During the late civil war, Brookfield placed one hundred and fifty men in the field.



FORT TICONDEROGA, N. Y., CAPTURED BY ETHAN ALLEN IN 1775, AS IT APPEARED IN 1812.

WAR OF 1812—COURSE OF TRADE.

THERE was little to call the attention of the people of Vermont from such things as we have just been reading about until the second war with Great Britain, which began in 1812 and continued for more than two years. Three thousand men from Vermont were called for by the government, and were furnished by the State at the beginning of the war, and many more went before the war closed.

2. There was a large number of Green Mountain Boys in the several divisions of the American army that were stationed in and near Vermont, and as far west as the Niagara River, where they did good service under General Winfield Scott. We may learn how the Vermont soldiers were regarded by their officers from the following story :

3. About 1840, there was a dispute between Great Britain and the United States over the boundary between Maine and Canada, and troops were stationed near the line on each side. General Scott commanded the American forces in Maine, and once, when on his way to join his troops, he stopped at Richmond, Vermont.

4. It was muster day, and all the militia of the western part of the State had met at Richmond and were drilling on the meadow under the command of General Coleman. After General Scott had been introduced to General Coleman, he inquired if any of the

Vermont soldiers who fought with him at Lundy's Lane near the Niagara Falls were there, and was told of one, Sergeant William Humphrey, who lived in Richmond.

5. Mr. Humphrey was soon found and was brought to General Scott, where a large crowd had gathered to hear what would be said. Each knew the other at once, and they grasped hands like brothers. Tears of joy flowed freely down their cheeks as they still held each other by the hand and recalled scenes of the past.

6. General Scott inquired for all his old comrades, and told how bravely they fought against the best soldiers of England. After he had praised them all, Mr. Humphrey said to him, "There is one name you have forgotten to mention." "Whom have I forgotten?" said General Scott. Humphrey replied, "The bravest of them all—one Winfield Scott."

7. The course of trade in the northwestern part of the State was much changed by the war of 1812. Before the war, the people near Lake Champlain had traded a great deal with Montreal and Quebec. During the war they could not do that, so they began trading with the merchants of Troy and Albany, N. Y., and of New York City. After the war they kept going to these places, and traded much less with the Canadians than they had done before.

8. The steamer Vermont, the second successful steamboat ever built, was in use on Lake Champlain before the war of 1812. Soon afterwards this lake had the finest steamboats in the world, and the sailing vessels were gradually displaced by them.

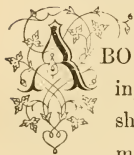


CHAPTER XVIII.

New Industries Established—Steel Squares—School and Roofing Slates—Kaolin Works—Special Articles

Written by Hon. D. K. Simonds, Hon. A.

N. Adams, and Hon. J. D. Smith.



ABOUT this time several kinds of manufacturing business had begun in Vermont and should be noticed here. One of these is the making of steel squares in Bennington county, described in the following way by Mr. D. K. Simonds of Manchester, Vermont :

THE EAGLE SQUARE COMPANY.

2. Every boy and girl has seen the large steel squares used by carpenters in their work, but very few know that these squares were first made in South Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont, by the man who invented them. His name was Silas Hawes, and he commenced to make squares soon after the close of the war of 1812.

3. Owing to the long distance to the markets and the poor roads, the early settlers of Vermont did very little in the way of manufactures. There were saw mills for sawing boards in almost every town, and small furnaces for melting iron ore and making rough castings were erected in a few towns where ore was plenty.

4. Silas Hawes was a blacksmith, and some worn out steel saws coming into his possession, he thought he might make from them a rule or measure better than anything then in use. After trying a few times, he made a "square," marked it off into inches and found it was just the thing to measure and square work by.

5. He made a few by hand and sent them out by tin peddlers, and found the carpenters were eager to buy them, paying as much as six or seven dollars for one. This was more than they cost him, and he obtained a patent, which the government gives to inventors to prevent other people from making the same article.

6. He had little money and no rich friends to help him, but he worked early and late, and hired other men to work for him, and in a few years he was able to erect a large building and put in machinery for making the squares, which, by this time, had found their way into every town and city in the country, and brought great fame to their inventor.

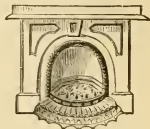
7. People came miles to see the wonderful forges, the showers of sparks flying from the heavy hammers, and to listen to the din made by the workmen. From this small beginning a large and prosperous business was built up, and though Silas Hawes died many years ago, The Eagle Square Company was formed to take his place, and squares are still made on the very same spot where the first square was made more than eighty years ago.

THE SLATE INDUSTRY.

The beginning and progress of the slate business in Rutland county is described in the following article by Mr. A. N. Adams of Fair Haven, Vermont :



LONG the western border of Rutland county, and extending under the Poultney River into Washington county, N. Y., are the great slate veins, so-called, of purple, green, and red, from which are produced fine roofing slates, mantels, table-tops, hearths, blackboards, tiles, wash-tubs, door-steps, and many articles, both of ornament and use, which are more durable than wood.



These articles are largely made by the people of Fair Haven, Poultney and Pawlet, in Rutland county.

2. Quarries are opened in many places along the valleys and hillsides, and are worked to a large extent by workmen from Wales, England. Steam engines, horse-power, and other means are used to raise the rough slate stock, and also the waste out of the quarry pits, some of which become very deep. Often the slate slabs are very large and heavy, and can be made into large platforms, or stair landings, and the thick slabs will split into any desirable thickness. They can be sawed and worked like boards or lumber.

3. The slabs for certain goods are made about one inch thick, sawed to size, carved, then painted, varnished and baked in hot ovens, a process called marbleizing, which was first introduced into this country and prac-

ticed at Fair Haven and West Castleton, in 1859. Slate stock is valuable for certain articles because it will not shrink or warp with heat, and it can be made to imitate any kind of marble or wood.

4. Roofing slates are made by splitting the blocks to about one-eighth of an inch thickness, and then cutting them with a knife or machine to the desired size. The common sizes are ten by twenty inches and twelve by twenty-four inches. Purple and green colors in slate are fading, and these command the highest prices.

5. The production and use of slate as a business began in the town of Fair Haven about fifty years ago, and Colonel Alanson Allen was the first man who saw its great value and began the business. You will be interested to know that he began to quarry and finish school slates in 1845, making use of new and original machinery to do the work of polishing and framing the slates. When the slates were split and cut as near as they could be to the required size, they were rubbed to a uniform thickness with sand and water on a rubbing-bed; the sand marks were then removed with a sharp knife, the slates rubbed very smooth with putty, and they were ready for the frames. A thousand school slates per day was nearly the capacity of the work done by the mill.

6. About 1845, German slates came into the American market and were sold at such low prices that the Vermont manufacture had to be given up, and after two

or three years trial, in 1848, Mr. Allen suspended this branch of his business and turned his attention to the making of roofing slates, so that to-day no school slates are made in Vermont. A prejudice against American slate goods, other than school slates, made their sale in the American market very slow at first, but by the help of first-class quarrymen, who now began to come over from Wales, they finally succeeded in getting them into very general use.

7. Hundreds of car loads of these slate goods are now made yearly and shipped to all parts of our country, and many even to Europe. Slate for roofs made by one company in Fair Haven are preferred above all others for the government buildings of England.

8. The population of Fair Haven, as well as of Poultney and Pawlet, is made up in a large measure of people born in Wales, and their descendants. There are twelve mills and factories now in operation in Fair Haven, manufacturing and finishing slate goods for shipment to all parts of the world, besides several other mills in Hydeville and Poultney.

THE KAOLIN WORKS AND IRON ORE BEDS OF MONKTON.

In the next paper, Judge J. D. Smith of Vergennes describes the kaolin works and iron ore beds of Monkton in Addison county.

1. The nice little farming town of Monkton lies on the northern boundary of Addison county, six miles from Lake Champlain. It has some high hills that may be called mountains; one, Mount Florona, is 1035 feet

high, and there is a beautiful pond on one of its many hills.

2. One hundred years ago, when most of the land was covered with a heavy forest, Stephen Barnum discovered a place in the south part of the town where the earth was white, in strange contrast with the adjoining land.

3. The wise men of that day told Mr. Barnum that from some volcanic action, long ages before, a large mass of stony mineral was there thrown to the surface, which they had agreed to call feldspar, and that in after ages this feldspar gradually softened, became decomposed, and formed a white clay such as was used in the manufacture of porcelain or china ware. Some attempt was made to use this white clay in making earthen ware ; and also in making fire bricks, but such attempts were not successful.

4. About thirty years ago, it was found that this clay could be used to advantage in the manufacture of wall paper, giving a body and finish to the paper which was a great improvement on the old methods. Since that time a large amount of this clay, which is called "Kaolin," has been prepared for market and sent to different places in New England and New York.

5. It was found that considerable gravel and sand were mixed with the material, which must be separated from it before it could be used ; extensive works were established for this purpose in Monkton upon a small stream of water, which is used to wash out the clay from the sand.

6. The material, as it is dug from the clay bank, is thrown into a large reservoir, where it is stirred and kept in motion by steam power and then floated out into long troughs, where the sand gradually settles to the bottom, and the lighter clay is drawn off into vats, from which it is taken to the drying house and spread on shelves until it is thoroughly dried, when it is pulverized and packed into barrels or paper bags and sent to market.

7. These kaolin works in Monkton are the most extensive of any in the State of Vermont. Only two others are in successful operation—one in Bennington, and one in Shaftsbury.

8. Near to the kaolin beds in Monkton is an iron ore bed which was once worked extensively by the Monkton Iron Company in Vergennes, but is not now used. The cannon balls that Commodore McDonough used at the battle of Plattsburgh were, many of them, made from the iron ore from Monkton.



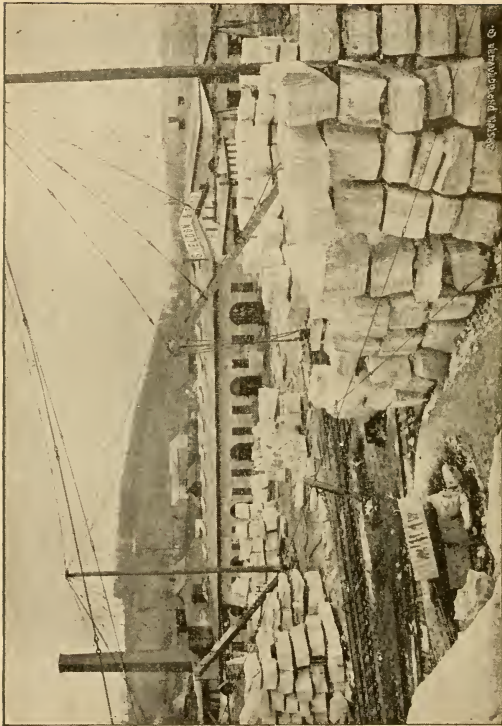


CHAPTER XIX.

Marble and Granite Deposits—Poverty Year—Daniel Webster at Stratton.

THE working of marble in Vermont began very early. In 1806, a mill for sawing marble was built in Middlebury. In Manchester, marble was discovered and worked nearly as early; and in West Rutland, William F. Barnes opened the first marble quarry in 1840.

2. The quarrying of marble has since grown to be one of the chief industries of the State. Marble comes in different colors as well as white, and the Swanton colored, Isle La Motte black and Rutland blue marbles are largely used where fancy colored marbles are required. At first, only white marble found sale, but now all colors are merchantable. The largest company in the world for producing marble is located at Proctor, West Rutland and Rutland. Marble products are sent to all parts of this and other countries, and are used for buildings, monuments, curbing, and a great variety of purposes.



A MARBLE MILL AT WEST RUTLAND, VT.

3. Granite was found and used nearly as early as marble. The second State House, begun at Montpelier in 1833, was built of Barre granite. The rapid growth of Barre, now a city, and of Hardwick, in recent years, is due to their quarries of excellent granite. The Blue Mountain granite has furnished the principal business

of South Ryegate for some time. Ascutney Mountain and Black Mountain in Dummerston contain excellent granite. Vermont granite is now sent to all parts of the country, and is largely used for buildings, monuments and curbing.

A list of the towns in Vermont in which marble and granite are quarried may be found in another part of this book.



POVERTY YEAR, 1816.

THE year 1816 is known as the cold season, or "Poverty year." There was frost every month in the year. Snow fell in June and frosts cut down the growing corn and other crops.

2. Among the few farmers in New England who had a good crop of corn was Thomas Bellows of Walpole, N. H., a town just across the Connecticut River, opposite Bellows Falls and Westminster, Vermont. He had more than he needed for his own use, and what he had to spare he sold in small quantities at the same price as in years of plenty, to such men as needed it for their families and could pay for it only in day's labor.

3. One day a speculator called on Mr. Bellows to inquire his price for corn. He was much surprised to learn that it was no more than in years of plenty, and

said he would take all Mr. Bellows had to spare. "You cannot have it," said the farmer. "If you want a bushel for your family, you can have it at my price, but no man can buy of me to speculate, in this year of scarcity." Some years later the incident was put into the following verse by George B. Bartlett:



THE OLD SQUIRE.

In the time of the sorrowful famine year,
 When crops were scanty and bread was dear,
 The good Squire's fertile and sheltered farm
 In the valley nestled secure from harm.
 For the Walpole hills, in their rugged might,
 Softened the chill winds' deathly blight,
 So the sweet Connecticut's peaceful stream
 Reflected the harvest's golden gleam :
 And the buyers gathered with eager greed,
 To speculate on the poor man's need.
 But the good Squire said, "It is all in vain ;
 No one with money can buy my grain."

But he who is hungry may come and take
An ample store for the giver's sake."

The good old man to his rest has gone,
But his fame still shines in the golden corn.

For every year in its ripening grain,
The grand old story was told again,

Of him whose treasure was laid away
In the banks that seven-fold interest pay ;

For to feed the hungry and clothe the poor .
Is a speculation that's always sure.



DANIEL WEBSTER ON STRATTON MOUNTAIN—THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1840.

Hon. D. K. Simonds of Manchester writes the following article on an interesting event in Vermont history :

1. Even young people sometimes get excited over an election, but they can have little idea of the great excitement over the election in 1840. For three or four years there had been very hard times all over the country; nearly all the banks had failed; money was very scarce, and poor people had nothing to do and very little to eat.

2. The political party in charge of the government had been in power a long time; and when hard times come the blame is always laid upon the party in power, whether it is just or not. At this time, the opposition, or Whig party, claimed that the party in power were to

blame for the hard times, and that if they were kept in power longer, the country would be entirely ruined.

3. Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, was renominated by his party, and the whigs nominated General William Henry Harrison for president and John Tyler for vice-president. The opposition to Harrison made fun of him, because, they said, he lived in a log cabin and drank nothing but cider. The whigs took up this as their war-ery and made the most of it.

4. Vermonters were very wide awake at this election, and decided to hold a mass meeting and invite Daniel Webster, one of the greatest orators and statesmen that ever lived, to address it.

5. To give the people on both sides of the mountain a chance to attend the meeting, it was held on the top of the mountain in the town of Stratton, Windham county, on the line between that county and Bennington county.

6. Great preparations were made for the event. Nearly every town within fifty miles built a log cabin, hitched horses or oxen to it, and, accompanied by nearly all the men and boys in town, it was drawn up the mountain to Stratton.

7. One cabin had twenty-six yokes of oxen, representing the number of States in the Union at that time, the forward pair being small steers labeled "New Hampshire," that being a small State from which little was expected.

8. Such shouting and singing were never heard before. "Log Cabins and Hard Cider," "Van, Van is a used-up man," "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," rent the air. General Harrison had won a noted battle in fighting the Indians at Tippecanoe River in Indiana, some years before, and was called "Old Tippecanoe."

9. Many had to camp out over night on the way, but they did not mind that; it was all the greater fun. On the great day many thousands had assembled in the little clearing on the top of the Green Mountains in Stratton. Webster was there and ate his dinner from a shingle like the others, there being no plates.

10. When all was ready, he mounted a stump and delivered his speech. No doubt it was a good one, as all his speeches were, but there were no short-hand reporters then and only the first sentence is remembered.

11. It must have been worth going miles to hear the God-like Daniel, as he was called, say: "Fellow Citizens:—I have come to meet you among the clouds." It was indeed like Jove meeting with his council amid the clouds on Mount Olympus; and people now living, who attended the great meeting, never tire of telling how they heard Daniel Webster speak on Stratton Mountain.





CHAPTER XX.

The Building of Railroads—John G. Saxe's Poem—The War of 1861-5—Vermont at the World's Fair.



WHEN Samuel Champlain first saw the north-western part of Vermont, the State was a great forest. There were in it a few lakes and ponds, and a few rocky, barren acres; the rest was all woods. There have been many changes since then. Even since the State was fully settled, the changes have been very great.

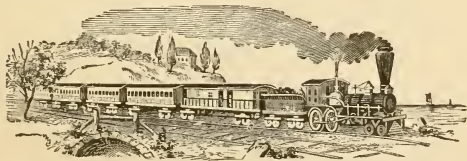
2. Some farms where people once lived have again become forests, where trees grow instead of grass and grain, and partridges instead of chickens. The wagon roads have been changed in some places; and where once there were busy villages, no buildings are now to be seen, while cities have sprung up, and flourishing villages and hamlets appear, where forests and small farms were found not long ago.

3. Nothing has caused greater changes in Vermont than the opening of the lines of railroad. The ground where the village of White River Junction now stands, with its dwellings, its shops, its stores, its offices, its hotels, its bank, its schools, and its churches, was an open meadow when the rails were first laid there in 1847.

4. At the outlet of Island Pond, where a thousand people now dwell, only a few squirrels and muskrats lived when the surveyors for the railroad first camped there, and in summer the deer came daily to the pond to drink.

5. Changes as great have occurred in other places. The father of the publisher of this book has hunted on the ground where the depot in the city of Rutland now stands. It was a great swamp, and large piles, or logs, were driven into the ground to build the depot upon.

6. Many Vermonters can now easily go in one day by rail to the places outside the State from which their great grandfathers came with difficulty in a week or ten days. In 1801, fifty hours were required to carry the mail from Burlington to Windsor; now four hours is a sufficient time. Most of the articles we sell are carried away by the railroads, and most of the things we buy are brought by them. Business and pleasure lead many people to use the cars. Mr. John G. Saxe tells us what amusement he sometimes found when "riding on the rail."



RHYME OF THE RAIL.

1. Singing through the forests,
 Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
 Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
 Buzzing o'er the vale,—
Bless me ! this is pleasant,
 Riding on the rail !

2. Men of different " stations "
 In the eye of Fame,
Here are very quickly
 Coming to the same.
High and lowly people,
 Birds of every feather,
On a common level
 Traveling together !

3. Gentlemen in shorts
 Looming very tall ;
Gentlemen at large
 Talking very small ;
Gentlemen in tights
 With a loose-ish mien ;
Gentlemen in gray
 Looking rather green.

4. Gentlemen quite old
 Asking for the news ;
Gentlemen in black
 In a fit of blues ;
Gentlemen in claret
 Sober as a vicar ;
Gentlemen in tweed
 Dreadfully in liquor !

5. Stranger on the right
 Looking very sunny,
 Obviously reading
 Something rather funny.
Now the smiles are thicker,
 Wonder what they mean?
Faith,—he's got the Knicker-
 Bocker Magazine!

6. Stranger on the left
 Closing up his peepers,
Now he snores amain,
 Like the Seven Sleepers;
At his feet a volume
 Gives the explanation,
How the man grew stupid
 From " Association!"

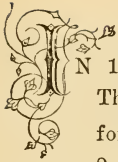
7. Ancient maiden lady
 Anxiously remarks
That there must be peril
 'Mong so many sparks;
Roguish-looking fellow,
 Turning to the stranger,
Says it's his opinion
 She is out of danger!

8. Woman with her baby
 Sitting vis-a-vis;
Baby keeps a squalling,
 Woman looks at me;
Asks about the distance,
 Says it's tiresome talking,
Noises of the cars
 Are so very shocking!

9. Market woman careful
Of the precious casket,
Knowing eggs are eggs,
Tightly holds her basket ;
Feeling that a smash,
If it came, would surely
Send her eggs to pot
Rather prematurely !
10. Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale ;
Bless me ! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail !



THE CIVIL WAR.



IN 1861 the railroads were put to new uses. They were busy carrying soldiers and supplies for war.

2. Let us learn how there came to be a war. We read, near the beginning of this his-



MAKING A CHARGE.

tory, that black men were brought to this country from Africa, and were sold as slaves.

This was about the same time that the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, Mass. More black men were brought afterwards, and at the time of the Revolutionary War negro slaves were held in every one of the original thirteen United States.

3. Many people in all parts of the country thought slavery was wrong, and in a few years it had been abolished in all the Northern States, but the South still clung to it. Vermont, in her first constitution, adopted in 1777, made slavery unlawful. She was the first State to do so.

4. Some men at the South then desired to stop slavery, but they were few in number. In the meantime slavery had become very profitable, and the slaveholders had gained so many friends that slavery could not be abolished without war.

5. Because slavery was profitable it grew, and as it grew it became worse in its influence and wickedness. The people who held slaves wanted more, and they wanted more slave States formed. The people who believed that slavery was wrong resided mostly in the Northern States, and they believed it wrong to make any more slave States. So there were many disputes between the people in the North and the South in regard to slavery.

6. In 1856 a political party was formed to prevent, if possible, among other things, the making of any more slave States. In the fall of 1860 that party, which had grown in numbers during four years, elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States, to take his office March 4, 1861.

7. President Lincoln and the people who elected him said, through the speeches of their orators and the newspapers that supported them, that they only meant to see that slavery should not be carried into any more new States, and that they would not disturb it where it already was. The Southern slaveholders, however, did not believe this, but thought the new president and his party would surely try to abolish slavery altogether when they came into power; so, as soon as it was known that Mr. Lincoln had been elected president, the leaders in the slave States, to protect their slave property, wanted their States to leave the Union, in which they then were, and they began to plan to do so. President Buchanan, who was to hold office until March, was supposed to be in sympathy with the slaveholders.



VERMONTERS CHARGE AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA. GENERAL GEORGE J. STANNARD WITH SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE, 1863.

8. Before the time arrived for President Lincoln to take his office, South Carolina and several other Southern States, by vote of their legislatures, declared themselves out of the Union known as the United States of America, and formed a new Union, which they called the Confederate States of America. This was dividing the country, which was against the United States laws and the constitution, and it was an attempt to destroy the government. The North said that States had no right to do these things, and they raised great armies to prevent it.

9. The war began at Fort Sumter, near Charleston, in South Carolina, in April, 1861. The fort was attacked by Southern soldiers, called Confederates, April 12. It was surrendered to them April 14. On the day of the surrender President Lincoln called for 75,000 soldiers to defend the nation.

10. Vermont sent her share. They were mustered from all parts of the State, into a camp near some large town, as Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, Burlington, or Rutland, where they were drilled and armed, put in charge of proper officers, and sent to the seat of war, generally to Washington first and then farther south. They all bore their parts well, and at Gettysburg, and on many other battlefields, they showed themselves worthy descendants of the Green Mountain Boys who fought at Hubbardton, Bennington, and Saratoga.

11. On Memorial Day, May 30th, each year, such as remain active of the old soldiers gather with their

friends to strew flowers on the graves of their comrades who have died, and to tell of the deeds they performed in the civil war, or war of the rebellion. Let us never forget the flag so many have fought to uphold.

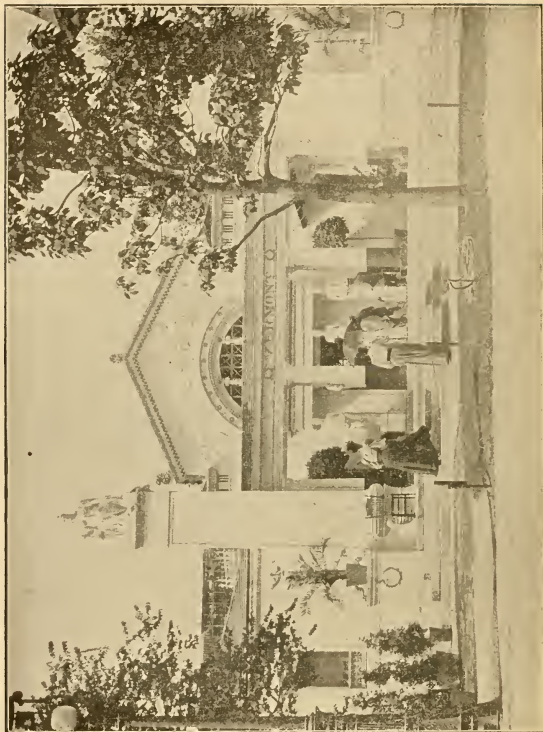


THE AMERICAN FLAG.

1. When Freedom from her mountain height,
 Unfurled her standard to the air,
 She tore the azure robe of night,
 And set the stars of glory there!
 She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
 The milky baldrick of the skies,
 And striped its pure celestial white
 With streakings of the morning light;
 Then, from his mansion in the sun,
 She called her eagle bearer down,
 And gave into his mighty hand
 The symbol of her chosen land!

2. Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
 By angel hands to valor given;
 Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
 And all thy hues were born in heaven!
 Forever float that standard sheet!
 Where breathes the foe that falls before us—
 With freedom's soil beneath our feet,
 And freedom's banner streaming o'er us?

—[Drake & Halleck,



THE VERMONT BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893.

VERMONT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, 1893.

A World's Fair was held in Chicago, for six months, in 1893. This was four hundred years after the discovery of America by Columbus, two hundred years after the first settlement in Vermont, and one hundred after the admission of Vermont to the Union. Many pro-

ducts of the Green Mountain State were exhibited there, and many of her sons and daughters went to the exhibition. They all found a quiet and homelike resting place at the Vermont State building. Many of the other States erected State buildings, and that Fair was the largest World's Fair ever held. The cost of the buildings and of carrying on the Fair for six months amounted to many millions of dollars. Many of the buildings have been destroyed by fire, and others have been torn down, while the Art Gallery and those intended for permanent occupation yet remain.





CHAPTER XXI.

Primitive Customs—Extract from “Uncle 'Lisha's Shop”— A Child's Thought.

The following account of customs that prevailed in many places in the early times has been kindly prepared by Henry K. Adams, Esq., of St. Albans.



OUR PRIMITIVE CUSTOMS.

OUR primitive customs were similar to those in other settlements in the New England States. Stray cattle, etc., would be advertised from the door of the meeting house by the tithing-man, who also preserved order. If boys were detected in laughing or in play during the sermon, they were walked up by the ear to the front seat.

2. If any one was sick in the society, the minister would notify the congregation previous to the sermon, and ask what persons would take their turn in watching through the week. If the head of a family was sick, the neighbors would do his work for him.

3. In many places, in early times, when a lady gave a party to her neighbors, they brought their spinning-wheels and spun in the yard till early candle light.

4. If a man made “a bee” to gather his crops, the refreshments would be cold pork, johnny-cake, made from corn, mashed in the top of a log, sawed off and hol-

lowed out for the purpose, then known as "a plumping mill," which food would be washed down with corn whiskey or new rum.

5. Table cutlery and crockery were almost unknown, especially plates. Ham and eggs, pork and beans, were cut up together, and the family all ate from the same dish, called a trencher.

6. Cooking was then done in a much different manner than at the present time. Stoves had not been made; brick ovens were used, in which were placed the brown bread and pork and beans the night previous. In them also were baked gingerbread and pies. All these were shoveled in and out by a long, iron-handled shovel. Meats and vegetables were stewed together in iron pots suspended on cranes that swung in large open fire places.

7. The mode of lighting our early homes was not as stylish as at the present time, but "the humble rush," soaked in grease and stuck in a piece of wood or half of a potato, shed its rays upon happy hearthstones and shone upon honest faces. And the tallow candles that followed, in the iron candlestick, gladdened the hearts of their inmates, and shed a serene ray upon the walls of our early log cabins. Then came oil, in lamps of tin, and glass, followed by camphene, kerosene, gas, and "electric lights."

8. When the old back-log of the fire-place gave out or failed to emit its sparks, the method of procuring fire or light was as novel as the light itself. Nearly every

family was provided with a pocket sun-glass, or with a tinder-box, which was either filled with flax soaked in the balsam of pitch-pine, or with punk, gathered from decayed logs, which with a "steel handlet" struck fire with the contents of the box, held aside of a flint. This peculiar age of light was followed by strips of cedar dipped in brimstone, called lamp-lighters, the first of which were sold in bunches, and would quickly ignite by being held to a burning stick or coal of fire. Then came the old "loco-foco" matches, which to a great extent have been improved upon, and now we have our present safety and parlor matches.

9. A very common mode of travel, for both sexes, was upon horseback, the wife being seated behind on a cushion called a pillion, in which manner they would journey long distances to friends. Also, in the same style, go to church, weddings, and to market towns.

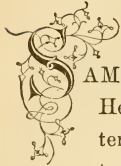
10. The pipes of the early settlers were of home-made cobs, or freestone, with elder stems, and but few had tobacco. Dried mullein leaves mixed with mint was quite generally used for the weed.

11. At funerals, the remains were borne to the grave in a lumber wagon or on ox sleds, frequently wrapped in buffalo robes. Now all is changed, and each year brings its advance in every department of our life.



EXTRACT FROM "UNCLE 'LISHA'S SHOP."

BY ROWLAND ROBINSON.



AM LOVELL hunted bee trees one afternoon. He had found two trees and had cut the letters "S. L." deep in the bark when it was time to go home. He took his course through the pathless woods, stopping now and then to rest on a log or knoll that seemed with its cushion of moss to be set on purpose for him.

2. During one of these halts, when half way through the woods, he heard a cry so strange that he paused to listen. Once more the wail struck his ear; whether far away, or only faint and near, he could not tell. "Well," said he, "it may be a panther, or perhaps it's nothing but a blue-jay that has struck a new noise," and he went on, pausing a little at times to locate the voice, which finally ceased.

3. "If I had a gun, I'd go and see what kind of a creature is making it," he said; then half forgot it. He had come to where he got glimpses of the broad daylight through the forest's western border, and where long glints of the western sun gilded patches of ferns and wood plants and last year's sere leaves.

4. His quick wood-sight fell upon a little bright colored Indian basket overturned in a tuft of ferns. There were a few blackberries in it and others spilled beside it. "Why," he said, picking it up, "that is the basket

I gave little Polly Purington last year! It hasn't been dropped long, for the berries are fresh and there is a leaf that is scarcely wilted. She dropped it, for there are some puckerberries, and no one but a child would pick them. How came the little thing away up here?"

5. Then he heard men's voices calling and answering in the woods far away at his left. "She is lost!" he cried, "and that was she I heard. What a fool I am!" He dropped his bee box, marking the spot with a glance, and sped back into the forest.

6. He spent no time in looking for traces of the child's passage here, but hurried back to the place from which the strange cry had seemed to come, listening as he glided silently along. He knew that if she had not sunk down with fright, she would be circling away after the manner of lost persons, from where he had heard her.

7. He moved more slowly now, and scanned every foot of forest floor about him. He at last saw a broken-down stock of ginseng, its red berries crushed by a foot-step, and found on a bush beyond, a thread of calico, then a small foot-print in the mold. He was sure of her course now, and thought she could not be far off.

8. He did not call, for he knew with what terror even men are sometimes crazed when lost in the woods, when familiar sounds are strange and terrible. While for a moment he stood listening, he heard a sudden swish of the leaves and crash of undergrowth, and then

caught sight of a wild little form scurrying and tumbling through the green and gray haze of shrubs and saplings.

9. He never stalked a November partridge so carefully as he went forward now. Not a twig snapped under his foot, nor branch sprung backward with a swish louder than the beat of an owl's wing. There was no sign in glance or motion that he saw, as he passed it, the terror-stricken little face that stared out from a thicket of yew.

10. Sure now that she was within reach, he turned slowly and said softly, "Why, Sis! is this you? Don't you know me, Sam Lovell? Here is your little basket that you dropped down yonder, but I am afraid the berries are all spilled." And then he had her sobbing and moaning in his strong arms.



A CHILD'S THOUGHT.

BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR.



SOFTLY fell the twilight;
 In the glowing west
 Purple splendors faded;
 Birds had gone to rest;
 All the winds were sleeping;
 One lone whip-poor-will
 Made the silence deeper,
 Calling from the hill.

2. Silently, serenely,
From his mother's knee,
In the gathering darkness,
Still as still could be,
A young child watched the shadows ;
Saw the stars come out ;
Saw the weird bats flitting
Stealthily about ;
3. Saw across the river
How the furnace glow,
Like a fiery pennant,
Wavered to and fro ;
Saw the tall trees standing
Black against the sky,
And the moon's pale crescent
Swinging far and high.
4. Deeper grew the darkness ;
Darker grew his eyes
As he gazed around him,
In a still surprise,
Then intently listening,
"What is this I hear
All the time, dear mother,
Sounding in my ear?"
5. "I hear nothing," said she,
"Earth is hushed and still."
But he harkened, harkened,
With an eager will,
Till at length a quick smile
O'er the child-face broke,
And a kindling lustre
In his dark eyes woke.
6. "Listen, listen, mother !
For I hear the sound
Of the wheels, the great wheels
That move the world around !"
Oh, ears earth has dulled not !
In your purer sphere,
Strains from ours withholden
Are you wise to hear ?





PART II.

READING AND MAP LESSONS

ON THE

Geography * of * Vermont.

COUNTIES IN DETAIL.

Notes on Civil Government.



DOMINION OF CANADA

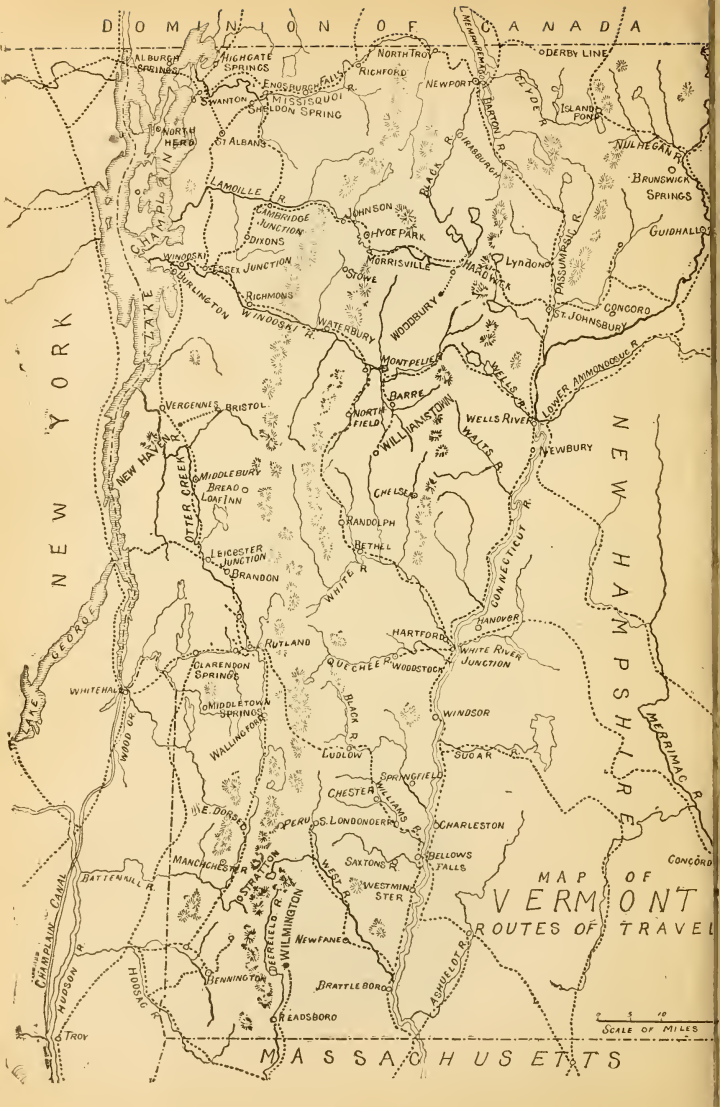
NEW YORK

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MAP OF VERMONT ROUTES OF TRAVEL

SCALE OF MILES

MASSACHUSETTS





CHAPTER XXII.

Dates of Organization of the Counties of Vermont.

Windham	1778	Franklin	1792
Bennington	1778	Caledonia	1792
Windsor	1781	Essex	1792
Orange	1781	Orleans	1792
Rutland	1781	Grand Isle	1802
Chittenden	1785	Washington	1810
Addison	1787	Lamoille	1835

NOTE.—All but two of the counties of Vermont are border counties, the other two may be called central counties. The first county to have a permanent settlement was Windham, in Vernon, 1690; the next was Windsor, in Springfield, 1753. So we begin the list of counties and towns on page 164 with Windham County first, taking the counties that border New Hampshire; next those that border Canada; next those that border New York; then the central counties, ending with Lamoille, the county last formed.

In each school let the county in which the school is situated be studied first.

The first parts of this chapter have been marked by letters for more convenient use. The parts G and H may be taken last if any prefer. The journeys L are samples; the teacher should construct many others, some shorter than these. The use of a map and the drawing of maps are essential parts of this chapter. For the first maps drawn, a good unglazed manila paper is best. The map should be not less than nine inches long.

The Geography of Vermont in Twelve Divisions.

A

1. Vermont lies between the Connecticut River on the east and the deepest part of Lake Champlain on the west. The rivers on the east side of the State flow into the Connecticut; the larger ones on the west flow into Lake Champlain; a few in the southwest flow into the Hudson River, and three in the north flow into Lake Memphremagog.

B

2. If you will look on a map of Vermont in your geography and trace a line between the sources of the rivers that flow into the Connecticut and the others, you will have the line of the main water-shed of the State. Begin at the south, just west of the Deerfield River, and trace the mountains through Killington Peak, Lincoln Mountain, Camel's Hump, Mansfield Mountain to Jay Peak, and you will have the line of the main range of the Green Mountains. Now notice that south



THE SUMMER HOME OF A CITY RESIDENT IN VERMONT.

of Lincoln Mountain the main water-shed and the main range of mountains are shown by one line, also that three large rivers rise east of the main range and break through it. The main mountain range lies nearly north and south, while the main water-shed, after it parts from the main mountain range, runs towards the northeast in a very crooked line.

C

3. Draw on paper lines to represent the main mountain range and the main watershed. Draw a line to represent the Connecticut River. From the upper part of the Connecticut, toward the west, draw a line to represent the northern boundary of the State, and from the

lower part, a line to represent the southern boundary, and draw a line to represent the western boundary. Now you have an outline map of Vermont. Just outside the map, on the north, write Dominion of



I'VE THE BIGGEST.

Canada; on the east, New Hampshire; on the south,

Massachusetts; on the west, New York. Now we have the boundary of the State, to be given in this way: Vermont is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by New York.

D

4. Draw Lake Champlain and Lake Memphremagog. Notice that the Nulhegan and Clyde rivers rise near each other, and draw them. Draw the Passumpsic and Barton rivers; the Wells, the White and the Winooski; the Lamoille and the Missisquoi; the Quechee, the Black, the West and the Deerfield; the Walloomsac, the Battenkill, the Poultney and Otter Creek.

E

5. Mark on your map the places for South Vernon, Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, Windsor, White River Junction, Wells River, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Richford, Swanton, St. Albans, Essex Junction, Burlington, Vergennes, Middlebury, Brandon, Rutland, Manchester, Bennington, Northfield, Montpelier, Barre, Williamstown, Lunenburgh.

F

6. Draw lines to represent the railroads from South Vernon to Newport; from Newport through Richford to St. Albans; from Swanton to Bennington; from Swanton to Lunenburgh; from Burlington through Montpelier to Wells River; from Burlington through Northfield to White River Junction; from Rutland to Bellows Falls; from Montpelier to Williamstown.

G

7. Mark the places for South Londonderry, Wilmington, Readsboro, Woodford, Poultney, Castleton, Fair Haven, New Haven, Bristol, Leicester Junction, Ticonderoga beside Lake Champlain in New York, just opposite the boundary line between Shoreham and Orwell, Woodstock, Victory, Island Pond.

H

8. Draw lines to represent the railroads from White River Junction to Woodstock; from Brattleboro to South Londonderry; from Readsboro to Wilmington; from Bennington to Woodford; from Rutland to Fair Haven; from Rutland to Poultney; from New Haven to Bristol; from Leicester Junction to Ticonderoga; from West Concord to Victory; through Island Pond.

I

9. Find the capital of the State and mark it. Find the shire towns that are already on the map and mark them. Find and mark the places for the other shire towns; for North Hero in Grand Isle county, Hyde Park in Lamoille county, Guildhall in Essex county, Chelsea in Orange county, Newfane in Windham county.

J

10. Find and mark the places for Johnson, Morrisville, Hardwick, South Ryegate, Waterbury, Randolph, Springfield, Chester, Ludlow, North Troy, Enosburgh Falls, Bradford, Saxton's River, Westminster, Proctor, West Rutland, Isle La Motte.

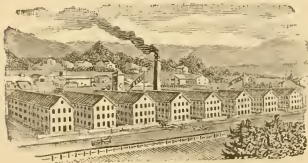
K

11. There is a State House at the capital of the State and a court house and a jail at every shire town or county seat. There is a State prison at Windsor, a house of correction at Rutland, an industrial school at



SOLDIERS' HOME AT BENNINGTON.

Vergennes, an asylum for the insane at Waterbury, and another at Brattleboro. There is a soldiers' home at Bennington, a home for destitute children at Burlington. At Westminster is conducted a home for homeless boys called Kurn Hattin Homes. There are colleges at Middlebury, Burlington and Northfield; normal schools at



BRATTLEBORO—ESTEY ORGAN WORKS.

Johnson, Castleton and Randolph. Nearly every large village has a good high school or an academy. Pianos and organs are made

in Brattleboro; paper at Bellows Falls, Putney, Bradford, Newbury and at Oleott; weighing scales at St. Johnsbury and at Rutland; cotton and woolen goods



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT CASTLETON.

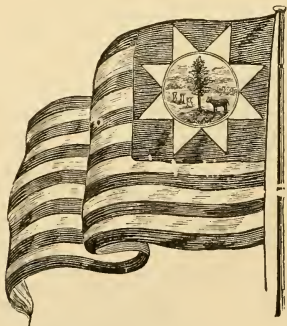
are made in the State, manufactories of one or the other being located at the following places: Winooski, Burlington, Bennington, Ludlow, Fairfax, Hartford, Gaysville, Pownal, Derby, Hartland, Craftsbury, Barton, Cabot, Proctorsville, Cavendish, Bridgewater and Johnson; boots and shoes at Bethel, South Royalton, Burlington, Windsor, Newport and Wilmington; and articles of many kinds at Springfield, Montpelier, Richford, Middlebury, North Bennington, St. Albans, Enosburgh, Vergennes, Rutland and Barre.

There are marble quarries in West Rutland, Rutland, Proctor, Pittsford, Clarendon, Brandon, Dorset, Middlebury, Swanton and Isle La Motte. Slate is quarried

at Poultney, Pawlet, Castleton and Fair Haven; granite at Barre, Hardwick, South Ryegate, Woodbury, Williamstown, Derby and Dummerston; and soap-stone is worked in Chester.

L

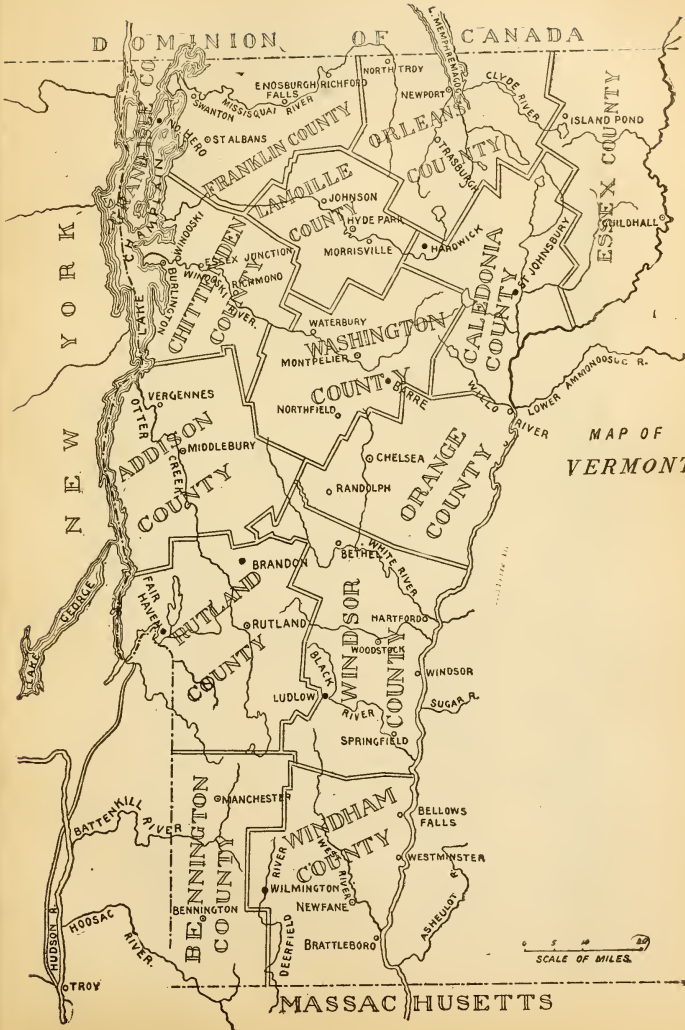
12. A passenger goes by rail from Newport through Richford and St. Albans to Bennington. Along what rivers and through what cities, towns and villages does he pass? Along what rivers and through what towns does one pass in going from Burlington to Bellows Falls by way of Northfield? In returning to Burlington by way of Rutland? A granite worker goes by rail from Hardwick through St. Johnsbury to South Ryegate, thence to Barre, and from Barre to Hardwick by way of Essex Junction. Beside what rivers and through what towns does he travel? (See map on page 154.)



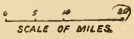
VERMONT STATE FLAG.

DOMINION OF CANADA

NEW YORK



MAP OF VERMONT



MASSACHUSETTS

TOWNS, CITIES AND GORES IN VERMONT.

Windham County.	Caledonia County.	Bakersfield	West Rutland
Vernon	Ryegate	Fletcher	Castleton
Guilford	Groton	Fairfax	Fair Haven
Halifax	Peacham	Georgia	West Haven
Whitingham	Barnet	Avery's Gore	Poultney
Wilmington	Waterford	Grand Isle County.	Ira
Marlboro	St. Johnsbury	Alburgh	Clarendon
Brattleboro	Danville	Isle La Motte	Shrewsbury
Dummerston	Walden	North Hero	Mt. Holly
Newfane	Hardwick	Grand Isle	Wallingford
Dover	Stannard	South Hero	Timmoth
Somerset	Wheelock	Chittenden County.	Middletown
Stratton	Lyndon	Milton	Wells
Wardsboro	Kirby	Westford	Pawlet
Brookline	Burke	Underhill	Danby
Putney	Sutton	Jericho	Mt. Tabor
Westminster	Sheffield	Essex	Bennington County.
Athens	Newark	Colchester	Rupert
Townshend	Essex County.	Burlington	Dorset
Jamaica	Concord	South Burlington	Peru
Londonderry	Victory	Williston	Landgrove
Windham	Lunenburg	Shelburne	Winhall
Grafton	Guildhall	St. George	Manchester
Rockingham	Granby	Richmond	Sandgate
Windsor County.	East Haven	Bolton	Arlington
Springfield	Brighton	Huntington	Sunderland
Chester	Ferdinand	Hinesburgh	Glastenbury
Andover	Maidstone	Charlotte	Shaftsbury
Weston	Brunswick	Buel and Avery's	Bennington
Ludlow	Bloomfield	Gore	Woodford
Cayendish	Lewis	Addison County.	Searsburg
Baltimore	Averill	Ferrisburgh	Readsboro
Weathersfield	Lemington	Monkton	Stamford
Windsor	Canaan	Starksboro	Pownal
West Windsor	Norton	Vergennes	Washington County.
Reading	Avery's Gore	Panton	Roxbury
Plymouth	Warren's Gore	Waltham	Warren
Bridgewater	Warner's Grant	Addison	Fayston
Woodstock	Orleans County.	New Haven	Waitsfield
Hartland	Greensboro	Bristol	Northfield
Hartford	Craftsbury	Lincoln	Barre
Pomfret	Lowell	Granville	City of Barre
Barnard	Albany	Ripton	Berlin
Stockbridge	Glover	Middlebury	Moretown
Rochester	Barton	Weybridge	Duxbury
Bethel	Irasburgh	Bridport	Waterbury
Royalton	Coventry	Shoreham	Middlesex
Sharon	Brownington	Cornwall	Montpelier
Norwich	Westmore	Salisbury	East Montpelier
Orange County.	Charlestown	Hancock	Plainfield
Thetford	Morgan	Goshen	Marshfield
Strafford	Holland	Leicester	Calais
Tunbridge	Derby	Whiting	Worcester
Randolph	Newport	Orwell	Woodbury
Braintree	Troy	Rutland County.	Cabot
Brookfield	Westfield	Sudbury	Goshen Gore
Chelsea	Jay	Brandon	Harris Gore
Vershire	Franklin County.	Benson	Lamoille County.
West Fairlee	Highgate	Hubbardton	Stowe
Fairlee	Franklin	Pittsford	Elmore
Bradford	Berkshire	Chittenden	Morristown
Corinth	Richford	Sherburne	Cambridge
Washington	Montgomery	Mendon	Waterville
Williamstown	Enosburgh	Rutland	Johnson
Orange	Sheldon	City of Rutland	Hyde Park
Topsham	Swanton	Proctor	Wolcott
Newbury	St. Albans		Eden
	Fairfield		Belvidere

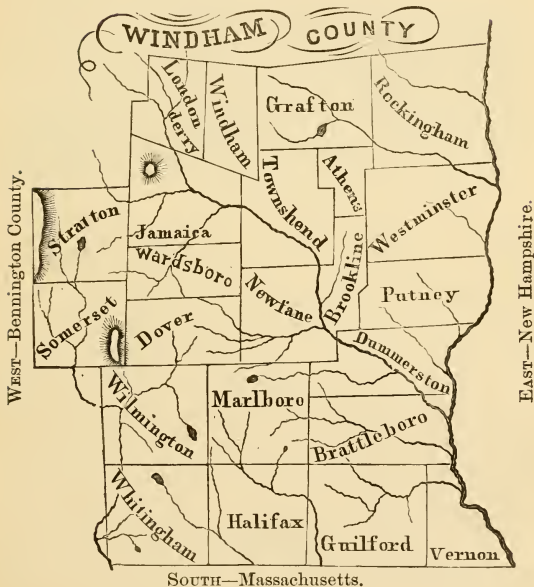
NOTE.—The cities of Vermont are Vergennes, Burlington, Rutland, Montpelier and Barre, and are given in the order of their incorporation; the last two were chartered in 1894.



CHAPTER XXIII.

COUNTIES IN DETAIL.

NORTH—Windsor County.

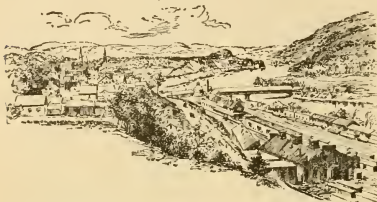


SOUTH—Massachusetts.

WINDHAM COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Windsor county, east by New Hampshire, south by Massachusetts, west by Bennington county. Shire town, Newfane. Number of towns,

23. Population, 26,547. Important towns and villages: Brattleboro, Westminster, Bellows Falls, Saxton's River, South Londonderry, Wilmington, Newfane, Jamaica, Putney and Whitingham. Incorporated with present boundaries in 1781, with Westminster and Marlboro as half shires. Newfane was made the shire town in 1787,



BRATTLEBORO AND THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

and a court house and a jail were built on Newfane Hill, where they remained till 1824, when the shire was removed to the village in the valley then called Fayetteville, now called Newfane. From 1778 to 1781, this county formed a part of Cumberland county, which extended from Massachusetts to Canada and from the Connecticut River to the Green Mountains and had Westminster and Newbury for half shire towns.

At Vernon was the first settlement in the State, in 1690. The town of Dummerston was among the first to oppose British rule; at Westminster the New Hampshire Grants were declared to be an independent State. Guilford was settled in 1764; and from 1791 to 1800 was the most populous town in Vermont. Bellows Falls, in the town of Rockingham, was settled in 1753. Fort Dummer was built at Brattleboro in 1724.

The rivers of Windham county are the Deerfield, the West, the Saxton's and the Williams rivers.

There are but few natural ponds in this county. The best known are Ray Pond and Haystack Pond, in Wilmington, and Sadawga Pond in Whitingham.



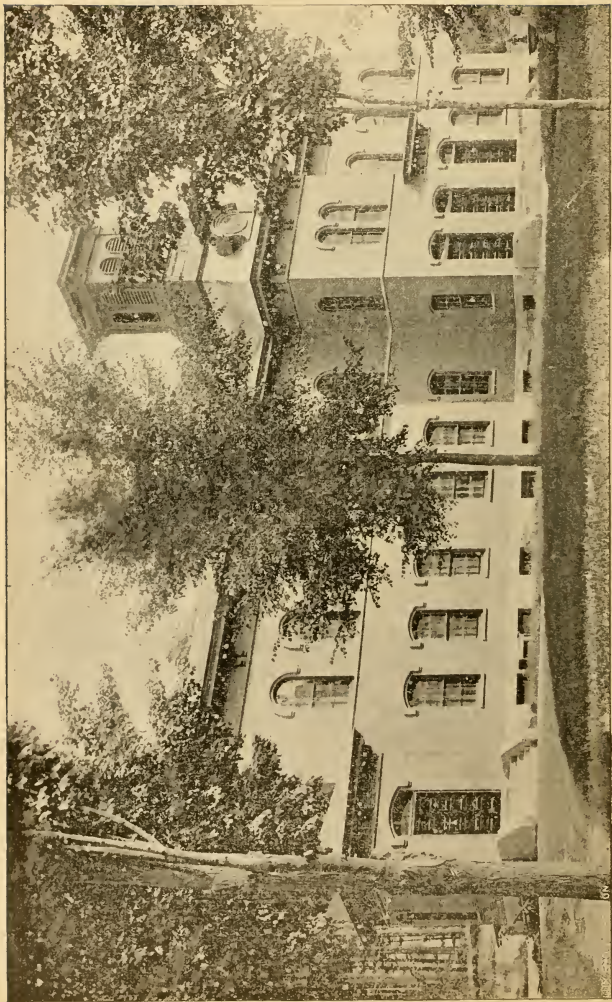
VERMONT ACADEMY BUILDINGS, SAXTON'S RIVER.

At Saxton's River is located Vermont Academy, a well conducted school. At West Brattleboro is located Glenwood Classical Seminary; at Townshend is Leland & Gray Seminary, incorporated in 1834. The public schools at Brattleboro, Bellows Falls, and throughout the county, are liberally supported.

At Brattleboro is located the Brattleboro Retreat, an institution for the care of the insane, established in 1834.

The Estey Organ Works at Brattleboro have a world-wide reputation, and are among the largest manufacturing concerns of the United States.

The Fall Mountain Paper Company, having the largest mills for paper making in the State, is at Bellows Falls; where also are extensive manufactures of dairy and farm implements. Bellows Falls was named



BELLOWS FALLS HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1869.

after a Mr. Bellows, who settled there and at Walpole, N. H., very early.

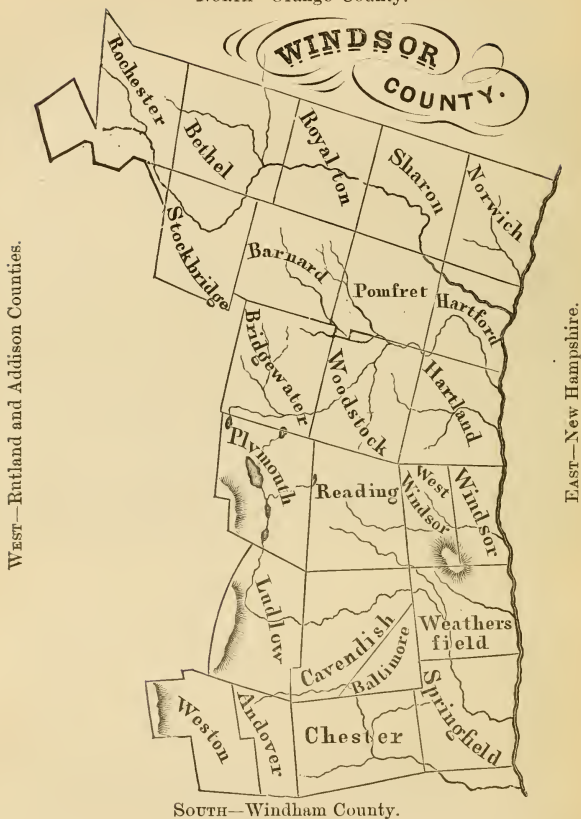


HIGH SCHOOL, BRATTLEBORO.

Wilmington, in 1751, was known as Draper, and Dummerston, in 1753, was called Fullum.

This county ranks sixth in population, and was organized the same year as Bennington county.

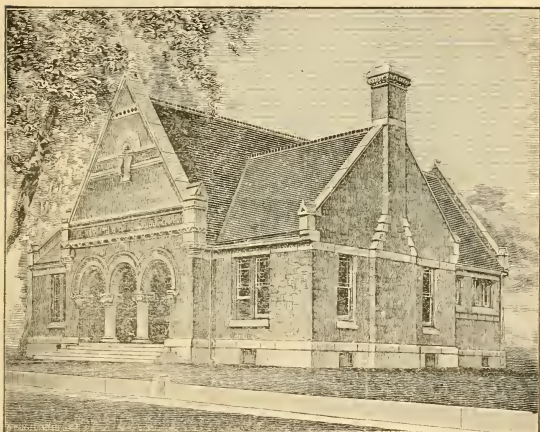
NORTH—Orange County.



WINDSOR COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Orange county, east by New Hampshire, south by Windham county, west by Rut-

land and Addison counties. Shire town, Woodstock. Number of towns, 24. Population, 31,706. Important towns and villages: White River Junction, Woodstock,



NORMAN WILLIAMS LIBRARY, WOODSTOCK.

Springfield, Windsor, Hartford, South Royalton, Bethel, Ludlow, Hartland, Norwich, Cavendish, Rochester, Chester. Incorporated in 1781, with Windsor, which was settled in 1764, for the shire town. Woodstock became the shire town in 1788.

The oldest established newspaper in the State, the *Vermont Journal*, which began in 1783, is still published at Windsor. There was a short time when it was not issued. The Vermont State prison was established in Windsor in 1807, and is managed by a board of three directors appointed by the governor.



OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR, 1777.

The Convention of the New Hampshire Grants having met in Westminster, Windham county, on January 15th, 1777, and declared themselves a free and independent State called "New Connecticut," adjourned to meet at Windsor on the first Wednesday in June following, and changed the name to "Vermont," and ordered a constitutional convention. The first constitution of Vermont was adopted there in July, 1777, and the government of the State was organized there March 12, 1778. The building where the meeting was held is shown in the above cut; it has been repaired and is still standing on a different site.

Settlements under New Hampshire grants were made in Springfield, Hartland and Hartford as early as 1763. Some people, who had no grant or deed of the land, settled in Springfield in 1753.

Many years ago at Plymouth a Quaker by the name of Tyson had a furnace for iron ore working, and made

iron there for years. The place became known as Tyson Furnace.

The first steam railway passenger train in Vermont was run from White River Junction to Bethel, June 26, 1848.

At Amsden, in the town of Weathersfield, are gray lime works, the products of which are shipped all over the country.



OLCOTT ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

The chief rivers of this county are the Black, Ottaquechee and White rivers.

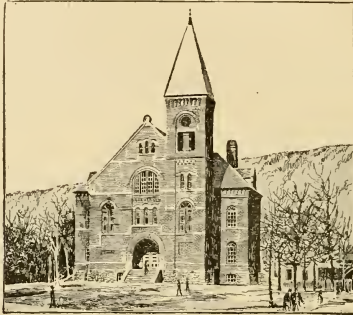
The principal lakes in this county are Silver Lake in Barnard, and the ponds on the Black River in Plymouth and Ludlow.

The public schools of Windsor county compare favorably with the best in the State. Black River Academy is at Ludlow, and at South Woodstock an intermediate and a grammar school have been established in the old Green Mountain Perkins Academy. Windsor county has more graded schools than any other county in the State.

Chester was called New Flamstead in February, 1754, and the name afterwards changed.

Springfield is a growing manufacturing town.

This county and Rutland and Orange counties were organized the same year, 1781.

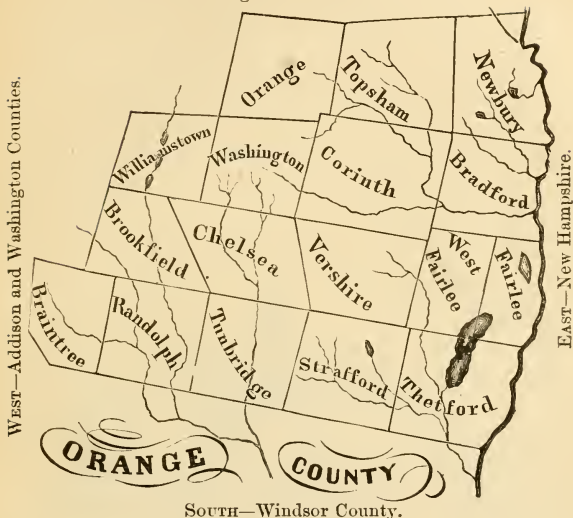


BLACK RIVER ACADEMY, LUDLOW.

This county ranks third in population; only Rutland and Chittenden counties exceed it.



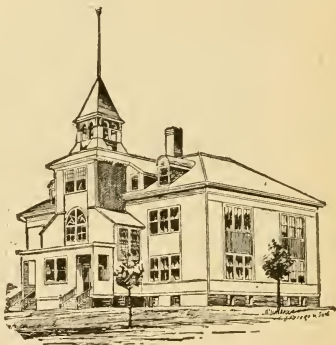
NORTH—Washington and Caledonia Counties.



ORANGE COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Washington and Caledonia counties, east by New Hampshire, south by Windsor county, west by Addison and Washington counties. Shire town, Chelsea. Number of towns, 17. Population, 19,575. Important towns and villages: Chelsea, Bradford, Newbury, Wells River, Williamstown, Randolph, Thetford and Topsham. Incorporated in 1781, and extended then from Windsor county to Canada. The first courts for Orange county were held in Thetford. Newbury was made the shire town in 1785 and Chelsea in 1796. The first settlement in the

county was in Newbury in 1762, where the land called the Ox Bow had long been cleared, and where the Indians had planted corn nearly sixty years before. The rivers are the Ompompanoosuc, the Waits and the Wells in the eastern part, and branches of the White and the Winooski rivers in the west. Fairlee Lake in Fairlee and Thetford, and Morey Lake in Fairlee, on which Morey's steamboat plied in 1791, are the most important lakes in this county. Morey's steamboat was the first steamboat built in the United States. Tradition says it was sunk in the lake. A State Normal School is located at Ran-



STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, RANDOLPH.

dolph, and many good schools are liberally supported in this county. The Bradford Academy is a good representative, and others are at Thetford, Newbury, Chelsea, Randolph and Corinth.



MOREY LAKE FAIRLEE.

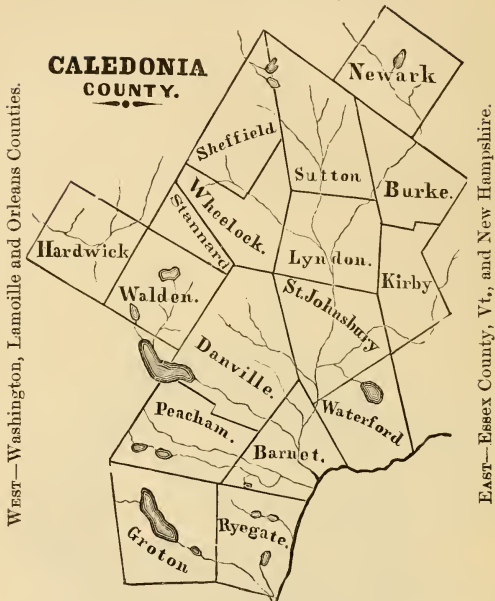
and grand list in the county.

The legislature convened in Newbury in 1787 and 1801. The town of Randolph has the largest population

This county ranks eleventh in population, and was organized the same year as Rutland and Windsor counties.



NORTH—Orleans County.



CALEDONIA COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Orleans county, east by Essex county and New Hampshire, south by Orange county, west by Washington, Lamoille and Orleans counties. Shire town, St. Johnsbury. Number of towns, 17. Population, 34,436. Important towns and villages: St. Johnsbury, McIndoes, Lyndonville, Danville and Hardwick. Incorporated in 1792, with Danville for the shire

town. St. Johnsbury was settled in 1786 and became the shire town in 1856. The first settlement in this county was in Barnet in 1770. The first settlers came from other



LYNDONVILLE FROM THOMPSON HALL.

English colonies, but in a few years so many immigrants came from Scotland that they outnumbered all the other settlers. These all were active in support of the independence of the United States and of Vermont. From them the county was called Caledonia, which was an old name of Scotland. This county has many good schools, among which are the St. Johnsbury Academy, the Lyndon Institute at Lyndon Center, the Caledonia County Grammar School at Peacham, Hardwick Academy at Hardwick, Lyndon Academy at Lyndon, Phillips Academy at Danville, McIndoes Falls Institute at McIndoes Falls.

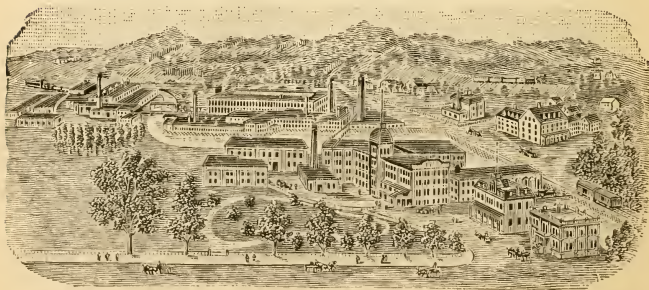
The rivers of this county are the Passumpsic River and its branches. Groton Pond in Groton and Joe's

Pond in Danville are the most important ponds in this county.



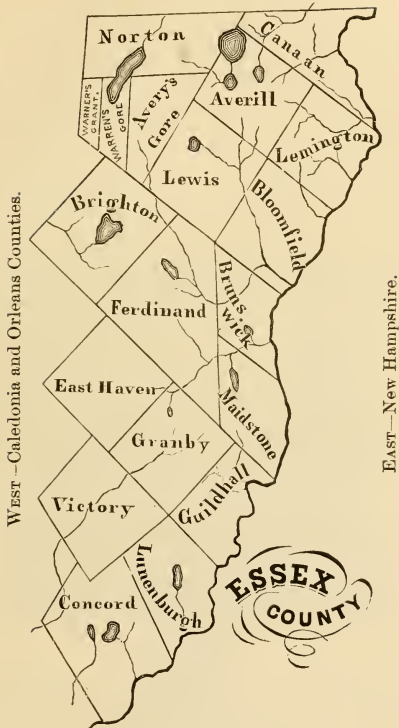
THE FAIRBANKS MUSEUM, ST. JOHNSBURY.

This county ranks seventh in population, and was organized the same year as Franklin, Essex and Orleans counties.



FAIRBANKS SCALE WORKS, ST. JOHNSBURY.

NORTH—Dominion of Canada.



West—Caledonia and Orleans Counties.

East—New Hampshire.

SOUTH—New Hampshire.

ESSEX COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by the Dominion of Canada, east and south by New Hampshire, west by Caledonia and Orleans counties. Shire town, Guildhall. Number of towns, 13. Population, 9,511. Important towns and vil-

lages: Guildhall, West Concord, Lunenburgh, Canaan, Island Pond. This county still contains three unorganized towns—Ferdinand, Lewis and Averill, and several gores. Incorporated in 1792. Organized by the appointment of officers in 1800. The first court in the county was held in Lunenburgh and the next in Brunswick. Guildhall was made the shire town in 1802. The first settlement in the county was at Guildhall in



ISLAND POND HIGH AND GRADED SCHOOL.

1764. This was the most northerly settlement in Vermont that was kept up during the Revolutionary War. The first normal school in the United States was established at Concord, in this county, in 1823, and was incorporated two years later. The chief rivers are the Nulhegan, Paul stream and the Moose, a branch of the Passumpsic. Among the lakes and ponds are: Miles'

Pond, Concord; Neal's Pond, Lunenburg; Maidstone Lake, Maidstone; Leach Pond, Canaan; Great Averill Pond, Averill; Norton Pond, Norton; Island Pond, Brighton. This county is next to the smallest in the State in square miles and population.

The village of Island Pond has a population of 2000, and is a division point on the Grand Trunk railway, just half way between Montreal and Portland. This and the manufacture of lumber furnishes the business of the place. It has a flourishing high and graded school.

At Guildhall is the Essex County Grammar School.



NORTH—Dominion of Canada.



SOUTH—Caledonia and Lamoille Counties.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Essex and Caledonia counties, south by Caledonia and Lamoille counties, west by Franklin and Lamoille counties. Shire town, Newport. Number of towns, 18. Population, 22,101. Important towns and villages: Newport, Barton,

Barton Landing, Derby, West Derby, North Troy. This county was incorporated in 1792. When the county was incorporated only two towns now in it had



LAKE MEMPHRETAGOG, NEWPORT.

been settled; Craftsbury in 1788, and Greensboro in 1789. The population of the two towns at that time was thirty-seven persons. The first courts in the county were held in 1800. Brownington and Craftsbury were half shires. Irasburgh became the shire town in 1816, and Newport in 1886. During the war of 1812 the growth of the towns in the northern part of this county was greatly hindered. There were small forts in Derby and in Troy. In December, 1813, a British force from Canada captured and carried away from Derby supplies that had been collected for the American army. The rivers of this county are the Clyde, Barton and Black, emptying into Lake Memphremagog, and branches of the Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers. Among the lakes are Crystal Lake in Barton, Willoughby Lake in Westmore, Seymour Lake in Morgan, Caspian Lake in Greensboro. About one-third of Lake Memphremagog, which is a noted summer resort and a fine body of water, is located in this county and the remainder in Canada. Newport is located on this lake and ranks first in population in the county.

The principal literary institutions and schools of the county are Newport Academy and Graded School at Newport, Derby Academy at Derby, Craftsbury Academy at North Craftsbury, Albany Academy at Albany, Barton Academy and Graded School at Barton, Barton Landing Academy at Barton Landing, Orleans County Grammar School at Brownington, Orleans Liberal Institute at Glover, Charleston Academy at

Charleston, Coventry Academy at Coventry, Holland Academy at Holland, Morgan Academy at Morgan.

At Derby is a soldiers' monument, erected in 1867. Derby ranks second in population in the county.



DERBY ACADEMY, DERBY CENTER, VT., ORGANIZED IN SEPT., 1840.

Derby Center is four miles from Newport and Derby Line.

This county ranks ninth in population, and was organized the same year as Franklin, Essex and Caledonia counties, 1792.

NORTH—Dominion of Canada.



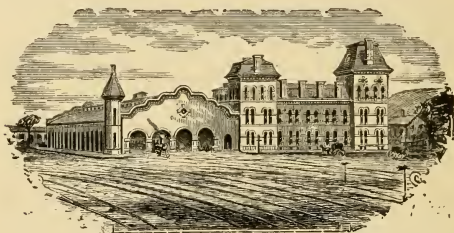
SOUTH—Lamoille and Chittenden Counties.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by the Dominion of Canada (Province of Quebec), east by Orleans and Lamoille counties, south by Lamoille and Chittenden counties, west by Grand Isle county. Shire town, St. Albans, organized in 1788. Number of towns, 14. Population, 29,755. Important towns and villages: St. Albans, East Fairfield, Bakersfield, Richford, Enosburgh Falls, Highgate, Swanton, Fairfax and Montgomery. Incorporated in 1792. The first court was held at St. Albans in 1797. At first this county contained portions of the present Grand Isle and Lamoille counties.

The first English settlement was at St. Albans before the Revolutionary War. Fairfax was settled in 1783. Many of the first settlers in Highgate were Dutch, who

supposed they had settled in Canada till the line was run afterward. In Swanton, Indians, who were inhabitants of the old Indian village there, lived many years after the white people came. There were exciting scenes in the northern part of this county during a Canadian war of rebellion in 1837. Several companies of militia were called out, and General Wool of the United States army was sent to command them and keep the peace.



DEPOT AT ST. ALBANS.

The rivers of the county are the Missisquoi and the Lamoille and their branches. The Missisquoi is navigable from Lake Champlain to Swanton, six miles.

Among the natural ponds are Metcalf's in Fletcher, Fairfield in Fairfield, and Franklin in Franklin.

A soldiers' monument has been erected at Swanton; and at Franklin, memorial tablets for the soldiers have been placed in a public hall.

At St. Albans is the largest creamery in the world, having a capacity of 25,000 pounds of butter daily. It was incorporated in October, 1890.

Brigham Academy at Bakersfield is a flourishing school, having an endowment of \$100,000. The St. Albans, Richford, Swanton, Enosburgh Falls, Fairfax, Georgia and Fairfield public schools are representative institutions, and all the schools of this county rank high.



BRIGHAM ACADEMY, BAKERSFIELD.

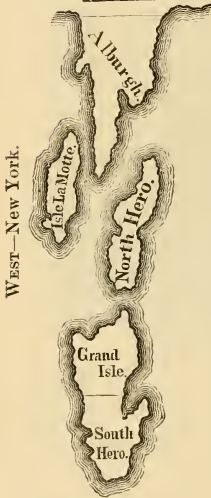
Every town in this county except one has a population exceeding one thousand; it ranks fourth in the number of its inhabitants and was organized the same year as Caledonia, Essex and Orleans counties.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY.

NORTH—Dominion of Canada.

BOUNDED: North by the Dominion of Canada, east by Franklin and Chittenden counties, south by Chittenden county, and west by New York. Shire town, North Hero. Number of towns, 5. Population, 3,843. Alburgh is the most populous town, and Grand Isle is next in the number of its inhabitants. Incorporated in 1802. The first court was held in 1806. The court house was built in 1824. This county consists of a peninsula and several islands, with a portion of the surrounding waters of Lake Champlain. The large islands are connected with

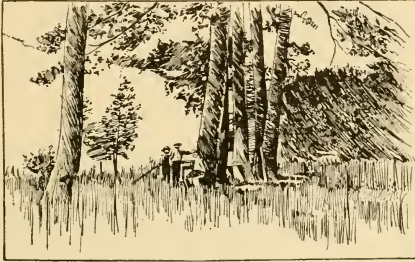
OUTLINE MAP
of
GRAND ISLE COUNTY.



SOUTH—Chittenden Co.

the mainland by bridges, and Grand Isle and North Hero are connected with each other by bridges. The first settlement was in Alburgh in 1782, by people who thought they were settling in Canada. Fort St. Anne, built on Isle La Motte in 1666, was the first place occupied by white men in Vermont. Just before the battle of Plattsburgh, during the war of 1812, Captain Pring of the British army landed with a

small force on the west side of Isle La Motte and erected a battery to command the passage-way down the lake, and taking charge of the island required the inhabitants to come with their teams and help build the battery. This force went away after the battle.



SITE OF FORT ST. ANNE, MADE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH
TAKEN BY STATE GEOLOGIST GEO. W. PERRY.

Grand Isle county has no rivers nor ponds, and is the smallest in the number of square miles and in population. It was organized next after Orleans county.

This county is becoming a great summer resort and is noted for its beautiful drives and scenery. Fine fruit orchards are located here. Isle La Motte has extensive quarries of black and other colored marbles.

COUNTIES OF VERMONT.

NORTH—Franklin County.



SOUTH—Addison County.

• CHITTENDEN COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Franklin county, east by Lamoille and Washington counties, south by Addison county, west by New York and Grand Isle county. Shire town, Burlington. Number of towns, 16. Population, 35,389. The important places are: Burlington, Richmond, Milton, Essex Junction, Winooski, Shelburne, Jericho, Underhill. This county was incorporated in 1787. The first courts were held in Colches-

ter, of which Winooski is now the principal village. Burlington was made the shire town in 1790, and was incorporated as a city in 1864. At first this county extended from Addison county to Canada and from New York to the Green Mountains.

Burlington is the largest city in the State. It has electric street cars, public hospitals, United States custom house, and other fine buildings, and is a large lumber market.



The University of Vermont and State Agricultural College is located at Burlington, and occupies commodious buildings and a fine location. The Burlington public schools are

liberally supported and rank high. At Essex is the Essex Classical Institute, with a good reputation.

The first settlement was at Colchester in 1773, where Remember Baker and Ira Allen built a block house which they called Fort Frederick. During the Revolutionary War, the people of this county were liable to attacks of the British and Indians and many of them

withdrew to safer places. Burlington was settled in 1774.

This county was the home of Governor Chittenden, and of Ethan Allen in his last days. A military post recently established by the United States in the town of Essex is named Fort Ethan Allen. (See cut on another page).



THE CONVERSE SCHOOL BUILDING, BURLINGTON.

The first telegraph line in the State was opened from Troy, N. Y., to Burlington, February 2, 1848.

The rivers of the county are the La Plotte, the Winooski, and the Lamoille, with branches of these. The Falls of the Winooski, between Winooski and Essex Junction, are among the most interesting in the State.

Shelburne and Hinesburgh ponds are the largest in the county.

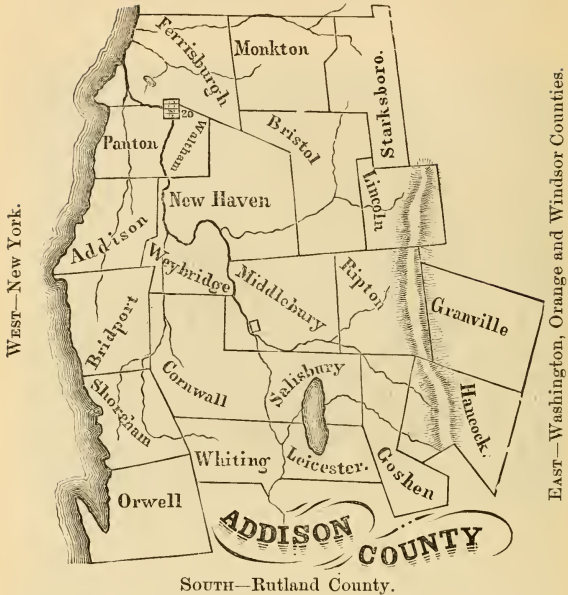


BISHOP HOPKINS HALL, BURLINGTON.

The Vermont Agricultural College was chartered by the State in 1864, and in 1865 was incorporated with the University of Vermont.

This county ranks second in population, and was seventh to organize, which was in 1787.

NORTH—Chittenden County.

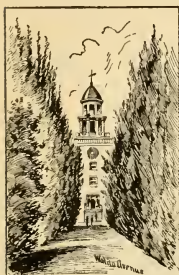


20, CITY OF VERGENNES—LAKE DUNMORE IS IN SALISBURY AND LEICESTER.

ADDISON COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Chittenden county, east by Washington, Orange, and Windsor counties, south by Rutland county, and west by New York. Shire town, Middlebury. Number of towns, 23. Population, 22,277. Important towns and villages: Middlebury, Bristol, Vergennes, Shoreham, Orwell, Ferrisburgh, Starksboro, New Haven, Lincoln. Vergennes is a city; settled in 1766; incorporated in 1788; and is one of the oldest

cities in New England. It is 480 rods long by 400 rods wide, containing only 1200 acres of land. An arsenal was located at Vergennes by the United States government about 1812. The county was incorporated in 1785. It



STARR HALL, MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

then extended from Rutland county to Canada. Addison and Colchester were half shires. After the incorporation of Chittenden county in 1787, the courts were held in Addison till 1792. Since that time they have been held in Middlebury.

The first settlements by the English were in 1766, in Middlebury, Shoreham, Vergennes, and Addison.

There was a settlement made by the French at Chimney Point in Addison in 1730; a fort had been built there previously, in 1690. This had become a thriving village when the French army was driven from Lake Champlain in 1759, and the inhabitants followed the army to Canada.

A school for young ladies was opened in 1800, at Middlebury, and was taught for several years at a later period by Mrs. Emma Willard. It was one of the first schools in America for the higher education of women.

Middlebury College, chartered in 1800, is a well-known institution of learning, pleasantly located at Middlebury, and bears an excellent reputation. Beeman Academy is located at New Haven and is a well conducted school.

The vessels of Commodore McDonough's fleet, used at the battle of Plattsburgh in 1814, were built at Vergennes.

The State maintains at Vergennes the Vermont Industrial School, managed by three trustees appointed by the governor.

Many of the exploits of the early Green Mountain Boys occurred in this county.



STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT VERGENNES.

The Otter Creek and its branches and the Little Otter Creek and the Lewis Creek are the chief rivers of the county. The Otter Creek is navigable from its mouth to Vergennes, a distance of eight miles, where is a good water power. The falls are about 150 feet wide with thirty-seven feet fall.

Bristol is now connected with New Haven by a railroad, recently built.

Middlebury has valuable marble quarries and a good water power.

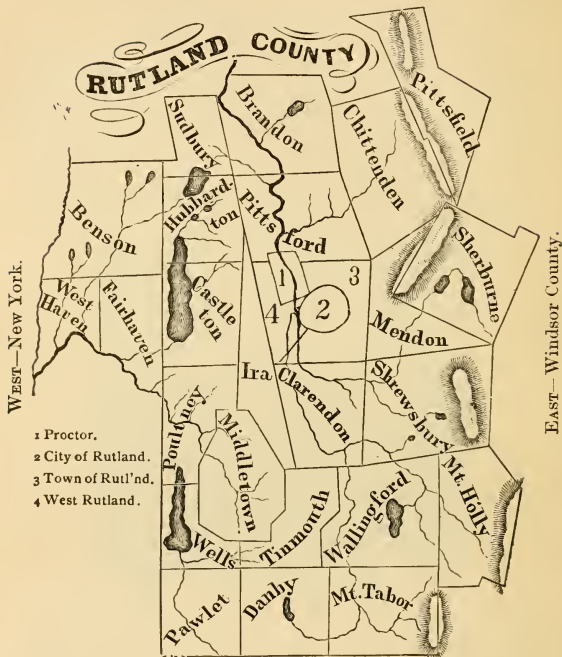
At Leicester are large lime manufactories.

Lake Dunmore, in Salisbury and Leicester, is the most important lake in the county, and the history of Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys is closely connected with that body of water.

This county ranks eighth in population, and was organized two years before Chittenden county.



NORTH—Addison County.



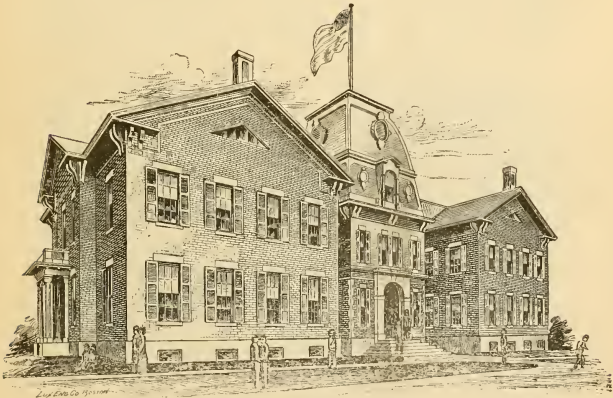
- 1 Proctor.
- 2 City of Rutland.
- 3 Town of Rutl'nd.
- 4 West Rutland.

SOUTH—Bennington County.

RUTLAND COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Addison county, east by Windsor county, south by Bennington county, west by New York. Shire town, Rutland city. Number of towns, 28. Population, 45,397. Important towns and villages: Wallingford, Proctor, Pittsford, Brandon, West Rut-

land, Fair Haven, Castleton, Poultney, Danby, Pawlet, Rutland. There is Rutland town and Rutland city. The present towns of Rutland, West Rutland, Proctor and the city of Rutland, were formerly all one—the town of Rutland. Proctor was formerly called Sutherland Falls, and these falls, on Otter Creek, are one hundred and twenty-two feet high. This county was incorporated in 1781, extending at first from Bennington county to Canada. The first courts were held in a log tavern, or hotel, of two rooms, in Timmouth. The first court in



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, RUTLAND, VT.

Rutland was held in 1786, and the State legislature met there in 1784, 1786, 1792, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1804; and the building used for that purpose is still standing on West street in the city of Rutland.

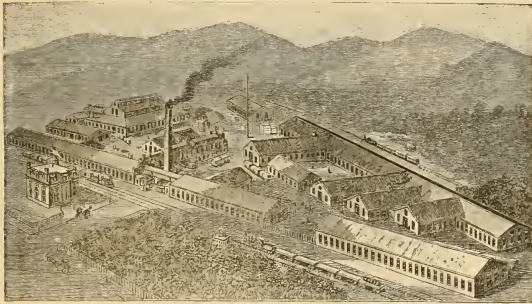
Rutland was settled in 1770. The first settlement in the county was made in Danby in 1765. The first school, expressly for teachers, in the United States, was kept in Danby by Jacob Eddy. The oldest incorporated school in the State, formerly known as "Rutland County Grammar School," is in Castleton, now called the State Normal School, one of three established by the State of Vermont. The oldest newspaper in Vermont that has been published continuously is the Rutland Weekly Herald, established in 1794, and is now published both daily and weekly. During the Revolutionary War there were important forts at Pittsford



TROY CONFERENCE ACADEMY, POULTNEY, VT.

and Rutland. The greatest battle ever fought within the boundaries of Vermont was that of Hubbardton, in Rutland county, in 1777. The chief rivers of this county are the Poultney, Pawlet, Hubbardton and the Otter Creek. Lake St. Catherine, sometimes called Lake Austin, in Wells and Poultney, and Lake Bomoseen in Castleton and Hubbardton, are the principal

lakes of the county, and are noted summer resorts with fine hotels, and have steamboats on their waters. The public schools throughout the county are liberally supported. The city of Rutland is the greatest railroad center in the State, and has nine banks, electric street railway, and a soldiers' memorial hall that cost \$75,000, in which is located a public library. This county is the largest in area, and the most populous in the State. The Troy Conference Academy at Poultney is an old institution of learning, ably conducted. The Vermont House of Correction, located at Rutland, is managed by three directors appointed by the governor of the State.



HOWE SCALE WORKS, RUTLAND, VT.

The Howe Scale Company, located at Rutland, is one of the largest scale manufacturers in the United States.

At Rutland are located large manufactories of creamery appliances and supplies, and of patent evaporators for sugar making.

At Wallingford is an old established factory for the manufacture of hay forks, shovels and other kindred lines.

West Rutland ranks next to Rutland in population and has extensive marble quarries and mills, with a capital amounting to several million dollars, and requiring a large number of men to carry on the work.

Brandon and Pittsford are noted for their marble.

Stoves were made at Pittsford a great many years ago.

Poultney, Fair Haven, Castleton and Pawlet are noted for their slate products, which find sale in all parts of the world.

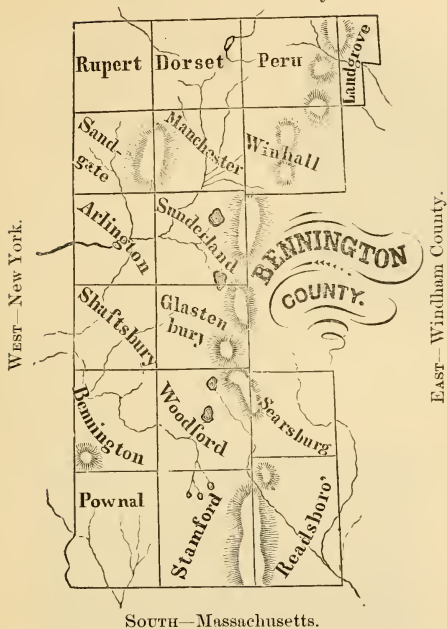
Danby is one of the largest lumber-producing towns in the State, and charcoal is made there in large quantities.

Proctor is a marble town; its prosperity and growth are due to its great marble mills and quarries.

The earliest iron and nail works in Vermont were started by Matthew Lyon in Fair Haven, in the last century. In 1796 a weekly paper was started in Fair Haven, and the postoffice there as early as 1792 was a distributing office for towns north of it.

At Fair Haven and Hydeville, on the Castleton river, are falls which give valuable water power to a large number of manufacturing plants.

NORTH—Rutland County.



BENNINGTON COUNTY.

BOUNDED: North by Rutland county, east by Windham county, south by Massachusetts, west by New York. Shire towns, Bennington and Manchester. Number of towns, 17. Population, 20,448. Important towns and villages: Bennington, Pownal, Shaftsbury, Arlington, Dorset, Manchester, Readsboro, Rupert. Incorporated with its present boundaries in 1781.

From 1778 to 1781 this county extended from Massachusetts to Canada and had Bennington and Rutland for half shires. The first settlement was at Bennington in 1761. Manchester was settled in 1764. It is now a noted summer resort, celebrated for its pure water and fine climate. Mount Equinox is near Manchester. The first convention of the settlers to provide for the defence of their rights against the New Yorkers was held in Bennington in 1765. Catamount Tavern, where the Council of Safety, the first legislature or governing body



MANCHESTER—SEMINARY AVENUE.



OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN AT BENNINGTON, WHERE THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY HELD ITS MEETINGS.

of the independent State of Vermont, held its meetings, was located here. The site is marked by a large granite pedestal on which is engraved: "In enduring honor of that love of Liberty, and of their Homes, displayed by the Pioneers of this Commonwealth. Forty-five feet east of this spot stood 'The Catamount Tavern,' erected about A. D. 1769. Destroyed by fire March 30, A. D. 1871. Within its walls convened 'The Council of Safety,' A. D. 1772-'78."

The monument to celebrate the battle of Bennington is located at Bennington and is 301 feet 10½ inches high, to be exact. The convention which declared the independence of Vermont, Jan. 17, 1777, met in Dorset in July, 1776, and there took the first steps towards the formation of a new State. The first incorporated school in the State was in Bennington. The oldest endowed academy in the State is the Burr and Burton



BURR AND BURTON SEMINARY, MANCHESTER, OLDEST
ENDOWED ACADEMY IN THE STATE.

Seminary in Manchester. The public schools of the county are well supported. Bennington has fine school houses, and its schools are among the best in the

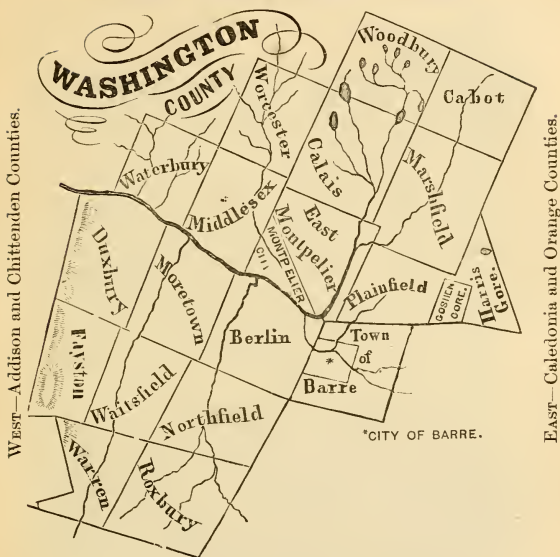
State. At Pownal is Oak Grove Seminary. The Vermont Soldiers' Home, supported by the State, is located at Bennington, and old Vermont soldiers unable to support themselves are provided with a home there, which is well conducted and managed by a board of trustees appointed by the governor.

The rivers of the county are the head branches of the West and Deerfield rivers, the Hoosac, Walloomsac and Battenkill rivers and their branches, and the head branches of the Otter Creek and the Pawlet, or Mettowee, River.

This county ranks tenth in population. It was organized the same year as Windham.



NORTH—Lamoille and Caledonia Counties.



SOUTH—Orange and Addison Counties.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

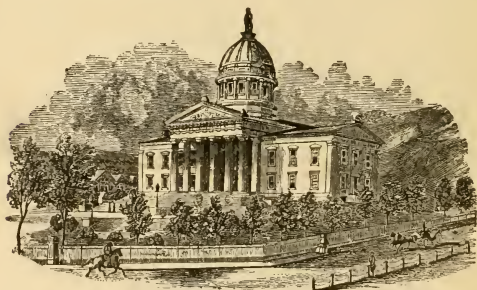
BOUNDED : North by Lamoille and Caledonia counties, east by Caledonia and Orange counties, south by Orange and Addison counties, west by Addison and Chittenden counties. Shire town, Montpelier. Number of towns, 20. Population, 29,606. Important towns and cities : Montpelier, Northfield, Berlin, Barre, Waterbury, Waitfield, Marshfield, Cabot, Warren, Calais, Duxbury. Montpelier and Barre are cities ; both incorporated in 1894.



POST OFFICE, MONTEPELIER.

This county was incorporated in 1810, as Jefferson county. The name was changed to Washington in 1814. The first settlement was in Middlesex in 1783. Montpelier was settled in 1786, and became the State capital in 1808.

The State House is a fine building and contains the State library and many valuable documents and relics pertaining to Vermont. The legislature meets at Montpelier every two years.

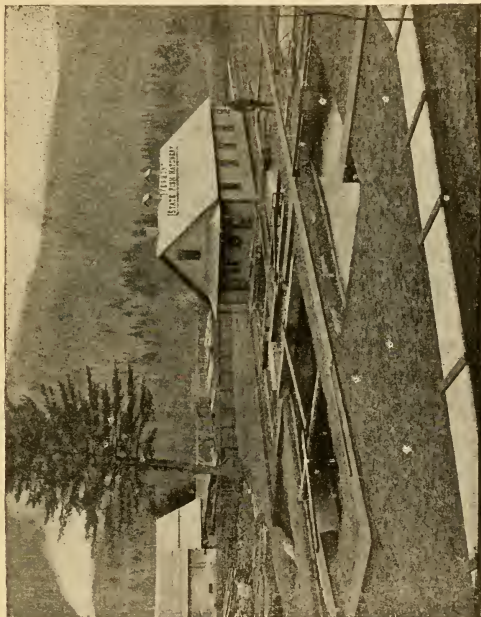


STATE HOUSE AT MONTEPELIER.

The general terms of the Supreme Court of Vermont are held in Montpelier. At Waterbury is located the Vermont State asylum for the insane; fine buildings, well located, and managed by three trustees appointed by the governor.

Northfield is an important town; it has excellent water power and slate quarries.

The rivers of the county are the Winooski and its branches. The State Fish Hatchery is located at Rox-



HOW TROUT ARE NOW RAISED AT THE STATE FISH HATCHERY, ROXBURY, VT.

bury, and is managed by two commissioners appointed by the governor. There are small ponds in Calais and Woodbury. Berlin Pond in Berlin is larger and is much visited.

The county has many good schools; among them Montpelier Seminary; Montpelier union schools; Barre

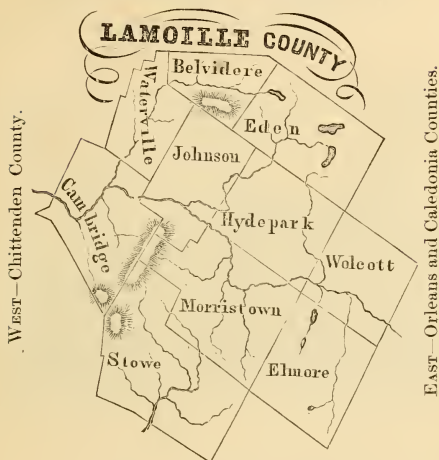
graded schools; Norwich University, Northfield; Goddard Seminary, Barre; Green Mountain Seminary, Waterbury Center; and Barre, Waterbury, and Northfield graded schools.



CADETS OF NORWICH UNIVERSITY AT NORTHFIELD.

Barre is the largest in population of any town or city in the county. Its rapid growth is owing to the granite quarries worked so extensively there. It trebled in population between 1880 and 1890, and is still growing.

NORTH—Franklin and Orleans Counties.



SOUTH—Washington County.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

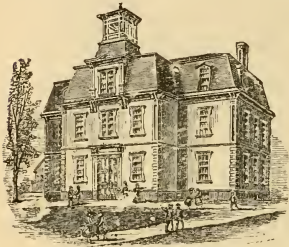
BOUNDED: North by Franklin and Orleans counties, east by Orleans and Caledonia counties, south by Washington county, and west by Chittenden county. Shire town, Hyde Park. Number of towns, 10. Population, 12,831. Important towns and villages: Hyde Park, Stowe, Morrisville, Johnson, Cambridge, Wolcott. Incorporated in 1835. The first court was held in 1837. The first settlement



GREEN MOUNTAINS—MOUNT MANSFIELD—STOWE.

was in Cambridge in 1783. The next settlement was made in Johnson one year later by Mr. Samuel Eaton from New Hampshire, who had passed through the town during the French and In-

dian, and Revolutionary wars. The rivers of this county are the Lamoille and its branches. The highest mountain in Vermont, Mt. Mansfield, is in this county, in the town of Stowe. There are many ponds in this county. The most remarkable are the Lake of



ACADEMY AND GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING,
MORRISVILLE, VT.

the Clouds on Mount Mansfield; Elmore Pond in Elmore, and North and South ponds in Eden. Morrisville has an academy and graded school. The Lamoille Central Academy is at

Hyde Park, and there is a flourishing high school at Stowe. A State normal school is located at Johnson.



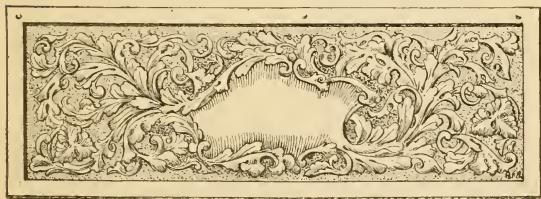
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, JOHNSON, VT.

At Morrisville, Johnson and Waterville are valuable water-powers. Morrystown is the most populous town in the county.



STOWE HIGH SCHOOL.

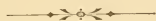
This county ranks twelfth in population, and was organized the last of all the counties in the State.



EVENTS IN HISTORY.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN DISCOVERED,	July 4, 1609
Fort St. Anne built on Isle La Motte,	1666
SETTLEMENT IN VERNON, not after	1690
Fort built by the English at Chimney Point, Vt.,	1690
FORT DUMMER BUILT,	1724
Settlements at Bellows Falls and at Springfield,	1753
BENNINGTON SETTLED,	1761
Ticonderoga, N. Y., captured by Ethan Allen,	
	May 10, 1775
AMERICAN COLONIES DECLARED INDEPENDENT,	
	July 4, 1776
VERMONT DECLARED INDEPENDENT,	January 17, 1777
Constitution of Vermont formed,	1777
Battles of Bennington and of Hubbardton,	1777
FIRST MEETING OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE,	
	March 12, 1778
Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States,	1783
VERMONT ADMITTED TO THE UNION	1791
A State prison built,	1807
Montpelier became the Capital,	1808
The first telegraph line opened in Vermont,	1848
The first railway passenger train in Vermont,	1848
The Civil War began,	1861
The Civil War ended,	1865

ELEMENTS OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF VERMONT.



NOTES

FOR

TALKS WITH THE CHILDREN.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FIRST SET—THE SCHOOL AND THE TEACHER.

NOTE TO THE TEACHER.—If your school is within an incorporated school district, let the exercise in No. 1 lead to questions on the school district and its officers, and to what a school district is. Then by means of the exercise in No. 2, or something like it, proceed to the questions on the town. Those whose schools are within a town or town district will reach the town best by the exercise in No. 1, and can add or omit No. 2.

1. Who hired the teacher? Give the name of the person, and the name of the office that person holds. Who bought the fuel for the school? Who paid for the fuel? Who pays the teacher? Give the name of the person

who pays. Name the office of the person who pays. How do these persons come to hold their offices? Whose money is used to pay the teacher; to pay for the fuel? Whose school house is this?

2. If you were to ride in a carriage to the next village, which way would you go? Would you drive through the fields? Why not? Where would you drive? Who takes care of the roads? Name of the person? Name of the office of the person? How came this person to have this office? What officer pays for taking care of the roads? Name of the person? Name of the office? Whose money is used for taking care of the roads?

3. The town chooses certain officers, or persons to attend to its business. The town has money. The town has school houses. Then the town must be made up of people. Why? "Hath a dog money?"

4. There is a school register in the teacher's desk; records are kept in it. Who prepared the register? Give the person's name; the name of his office. What State officer paid for the school register? Name of the person? Name of the person's office? How came these persons to have their offices? Whose money was used to pay for the school register?

5. The State chooses officers. The State has money. The State is made up of people.

6. The county also is made up of the people of the several towns in it. How many towns in your county?

How many towns in Vermont? How many counties in the State? Which is smallest—the town, county or State? Which is largest?

7. Your teacher probably went to a teachers' meeting, called an institute, not long since. The county examiner of teachers made the arrangements for this meeting. Where was it? When was it? Teachers' examinations are held several times every year, in each county, by the county examiner. Most of the teachers have certificates from a county examiner. There are fourteen county examiners. Why?

8. The teacher wanted an educational paper. She wrote a letter and put some money in it; she directed it to the publisher of the paper she wanted; she put a stamp on the envelope, carried it to the post-office, and had the letter registered. Afterwards she received the paper she had sent for, every month or week, for a year.

9. Who received the letter at the post office? Name of the person? Office of the person? Who made the stamp that was put on the letter? Who made the money that was paid for the stamp and that was put in the letter? Who carried the letter to the publisher, and who brought the paper to the teacher?

10. We say the United States does these things, because the United States hires persons to do them, and pays the persons for doing them. Some of these persons are called officers, some are contractors, some are clerks

and workmen. The United States government then makes money and postage stamps for us and carries our mail. What if the United States should stop doing these things for a year?

SECOND SET—OFFICERS.

1. A few of the *town officers* are: A moderator, clerk, treasurer, constable, tax collector, selectmen, listers, road commissioner, school directors, and town superintendent of schools.

2. Some of the *county officers* are: A sheriff, State's attorney, two assistant judges, judges of probate, clerk, treasurer, examiner of teachers, and county commissioner.

3. Some of the *State officers* are: A governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary of State, auditor of accounts, judges of the supreme court, and superintendent of education.

4. A few *United States officers* are: A president and vice-president, secretary of the treasury, postmaster-general, postmasters, railway postal clerks, and mail carriers.

THIRD SET—TAXES.

1. The town, the county, the State, the United States, get money by collecting taxes of the people.

2. *Town taxes* are partly voted by the people of the town in town meeting, and partly they are assessed by

the selectmen as the law directs. They are collected by a tax collector of the town, and paid into the town treasury.

3. *County taxes* are voted by the State legislature, or are assessed by the assistant judges. These taxes are paid to the county treasurer by the town treasurers, on the order of the selectmen, and the sum paid is collected for the town treasury as a part of the town tax.

4. *State taxes.* The State, by law, lays a tax on certain corporations. This is paid by the corporations to the State treasurer. The State, by law, also lays a tax on the taxable polls and property of the State. These taxes are paid to the State from the several town treasuries, by the treasurers, on the order of the selectmen, and the sum paid is collected for the town treasury as a part of the town tax.

5. *United States taxes* are voted by Congress, and are collected by United States officers and paid into the United States treasury.

FOURTH SET—ELECTIONS—LAW-MAKING.

1. The town has annual town meetings to elect town officers, to vote taxes and to vote on other matters for the town; and has also freemen's meetings, once in two years, to vote for town representative, for State and county officers, and for representatives to Congress; and once in four years, to vote for electors for president and vice-president. The town elects such officers and votes

such taxes as the State laws permit or direct the town to do.

2. The county has two assistant judges, who sit in the county court with the chief judge, and assess such taxes for the county as the law directs. They have charge of the county property and audit the county bills.

3. The *State has a legislature*, called the general assembly, made up of persons called representatives, who are elected, one from each town, and known as the "house of representatives;" also of senators from the counties, called the "senate," which body at present consists of thirty members. The general assembly makes laws for the State. These laws are usually signed by the governor.

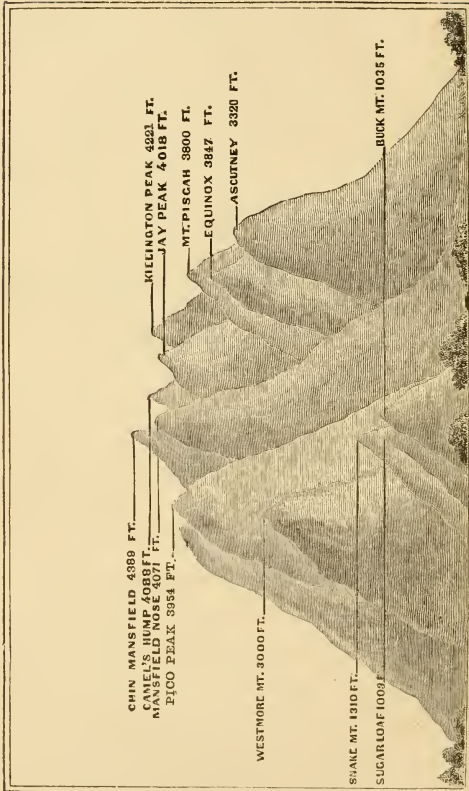
4. The United States has a Congress, composed of two bodies of men, known as the house of representatives and the senate, which makes the laws for the whole country. These are usually signed by the president.

5. There are many disputes about what the law is and how it is to be applied. Men, called justices or judges, are chosen to settle these disputes. When they meet to hear and decide disputes they are said to hold court. In Vermont we have seven judges of the supreme, or highest, court, who are elected by the legislature. This court meets at Montpelier three times a year. These meetings are called general terms of the supreme court. We also have a county court and court of chan-

cery in each county. A county court consists of a judge of the supreme court and two assistant judges, elected by the people of the county. Justice courts are held by justices of the peace, who are elected by the people of the towns; and in case of vacancy, they may be appointed by the governor. Probate courts, for the settlement of estates, are presided over by judges of probate, who are elected by the people of the probate district, and who are also judges of the court of insolvency.

[For additional matter on this subject, both teachers and pupils are referred to the *Civil Government in Conant's Vermont*, which book contains the *Geography, History, and Civil Government of Vermont*.]

GREEN MOUNTAINS OF VERMONT.



A GROUP OF MOUNTAINS TO SHOW COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS.

IMPORTANT MOUNTAINS IN VERMONT.

Learn those whose names are printed in small capitals.

No.	Name of Mountain.	Height.	Where Situated.
1	MANSFIELD CHIN,	4,389 ft.	{ Underhill and Stowe.
2	KILLINGTON PEAK,	4,221 "	{ Mendon and Sherburne, near Rutl'nd.
3	CAMEL'S HUMP,	4,088 "	{ Duxbury and Huntington.
4	LINCOLN MOUNTAIN,	4,078 "	Lincoln.
5	Mansfield Nose,	4,071 "	{ Underhill and Stowe.
6	JAY PEAK,	4,018 "	{ Jay and Richford.
7	Pico Peak,	3,954 "	{ Mendon and Sherburne.
8	Equinox Mountain,	3,847 "	Manchester.
9	Shrewsbury Peak,	3,845 "	Shrewsbury.
10	Mt. Pisgah,	3,800 "	Westmore.
11	Asentney Mountain,	3,320 "	{ Weathersfield and Windsor.
12	Eolus Mountain,	3,148 "	Dorset.
13	Monadnock Mountain,	3,025 "	Lemington.
14	Westmore Mountain,	3,000 "	Westmore.
15	Haystack Mountain,	3,000 "	Wilmington.
16	Mt. Anthony,	2,505 "	Bennington.
17	Herrick Mountain,	2,692 "	Ira.
18	Blue Mountain,	2,200 "	Ryegate.
19	{ Grand View or } { Snake Mountain, }	1,310 "	Addison.
20	Buck Mountain,	1,035 "	Waltham.
21	Sugar Loaf,	1,003 "	Charlotte.

QUESTIONS ON VERMONT.

PREPARED BY EDWARD CONANT.

- When and by whom was Vermont first explored ?
- When and where was the first fort built in Vermont ?
- When and where was the first settlement in Vermont ?
- When and where was the Constitution of Vermont adopted ?
- When and where was the government of Vermont first organized under the Constitution ?
- Who was the first governor of Vermont ?
- Who is the present governor ?
- When was Vermont admitted to the Union ?
- How many postoffices had Vermont when admitted to the Union ? How many postoffices then in the United States ?
- How long was Vermont an independent State before her admission to the Union ?
- Who built the first steamboat seen in Vermont ? On what lake was it placed ?
- When was the first steamboat placed on Lake Champlain ?
- When did Montpelier become the capital of the State ?
- When was the first telegraph line opened in Vermont ?
- When was the first railroad passenger train run in Vermont ?
- When and where was the county in which you live first settled ?
- Who were Ethan Allen and Seth Warner ? In what war were they leaders ?
- What do you know of Richard Wallace ?
- What do you know of Benjamin Everest ?
- Who was Dr. Jonas Fay ?
- What did Judge Theophilus Harrington say that made him famous ?
- Bound the State of Vermont. Bound the county you live in ; the town you live in.

How many towns in the county you live in?

How many counties in Vermont?

How many towns in Vermont?

What is the population of your town? of your county? of Vermont? What county of Vermont has the largest population? What the smallest?

How many cities in Vermont? Name them.

How many colleges in Vermont? Where are they?

How many normal schools? Where are they?

Where and when does the Vermont Legislature meet?

Where are the State prison and the House of Correction?

Where are the State asylum for the insane, the Vermont industrial school, the soldiers' home?

Name the longest river wholly in Vermont.

Name the three largest lakes wholly in Vermont.

Name ten Vermont rivers emptying into the Connecticut River; name three rivers emptying into Lake Memphremagog; name five rivers emptying into Lake Champlain; name two rivers emptying into the Hudson River.

Name the five highest mountains in Vermont; give the height of each and name the town or towns in which each is.

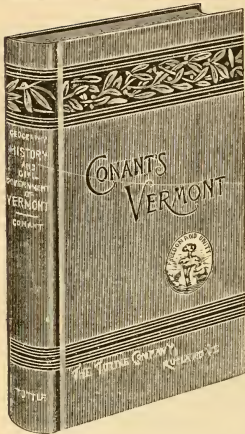
Name any rivers in your town; name the lakes or ponds in your town; name the mountains in your town.

These questions can be added to by the teacher or varied to suit the wants of the school.



—[Advertisement.]—

↘ ANNOUNCEMENT. ↙



REVISED
CONANT'S
Geography, History and Civil Gov't
OF VERMONT.

Edited by Prof. Edward Conant,

Principal of State Normal School, Randolph, and ex-
State Superintendent of Schools of Vermont.

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In the historical part, Mr. Conant has been assisted by State Librarian Hiram A. Huse of Montpelier, and other well known historians and educators of the State. Already the book has been adopted in the schools of several counties and it is expected will be used in every grammar and high school of the State. The work is printed from new type in long primer, well leaded, and is profusely illustrated.

Among the illustrations are pictures of the marble, granite, slate and soapstone quarries, Howe and Fairbanks Scale works, Estey Organ works, Billings Library Building, Norman Williams Library, Park and Fountain at St. Albans, Soldiers' Home, Bennington Monument, Hubbardton Monument, Fort Dummer, Fort Ticonderoga, Fort Crown Point, Burlington Harbor, Newport, Vt., State Normal Schools, State House, Bellows Falls Water-power, with views of various Mountains, Lakes and Rivers of the State and public buildings in several towns. Eight engraved maps were made especially for this work.

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Superintendent of Schools.

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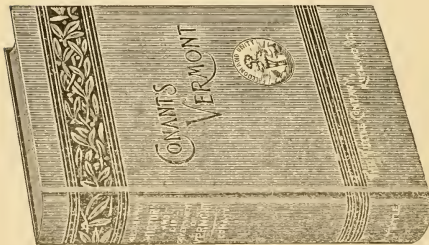
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Very truly,

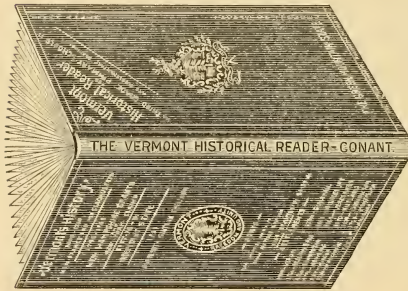
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1609—1741

NEW FRANCE AND MA

1749—1765

NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS
AND
NEW YORK CLAIMS.

1777.

NEW CONNECTICUT (FOR SIX MONTHS).

1777—1791.

VERMONT—INDEPENDENT STATE.

1791.

FOURTEENTH STATE ADMITTED TO THE UNION.



— FORTS. —

1666—ST. ANNE—ISLE LA MOTTE.

1690—CHIMNEY PT.—ADDISON.

1724—DUMMER—BRATTLEBORO.

— SETTLEMENTS. —

1690—VERNON.

1753—BELLOWS FALLS.

1761—BENNINGTON.

1762—NEWBURY.

1764—WINDSOR.

1764—MANCHESTER.

1764—GUILDHALL.

1766—MIDDLEBURY.

1766—VERGENNES.

1770—RUTLAND.

1773—BURLINGTON.

1774—ST. ALBANS.

1784—LUDLOW.

1786—MONTPELIER.

1788—ST. JOHNSBURY.

1793—NEWPORT.